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BOROUGH OF STRET福德

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1964

Including the Report of the
Chief Public Health
Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
STRET福德,
TRAFFORD PARK 2101.



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TRAFFORD PARK 2101.

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BOROUGH OF STRETFORD
HEALTH COMMITTEE
1964

Chairman :

Alderman E. REID

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. E. M. MACPHERSON

Alderman Lady Robinson
Councillor E. Bott
Councillor Mrs. O. Chandler
Councillor A. S. Clough
Councillor Mrs. M. Hindley
Councillor G. Marland
Councillor J. C. Owen
Councillor J. H. Somerville

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY
1964**

Medical Officer of Health:

Wm. SHARPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.
(Divisional Medical Officer, Health Division No. 16,
Lancashire County Council)

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Director:

* J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A. (London)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

*† J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B.

Public Health Inspectors :

*† G. C. TAYLOR, C.S.I.B.

* F. G. ORNSBY-DOBSON, C.S.I.B.

* G. KLEPPER, C.P.H.I.B.

* I. W. BARKER, C.S.I.B.

* J. HAMNETT, C.S.I.B.
(Resigned January 1964)

* R. ABBEY, C.P.H.I.B.
(Appointed January 1964)

* N. A. M. BOGA, C.P.H.I.B.
(Appointed January 1964)

J. BELL, C.S.I.B.
(Appointed February 1964)
(Resigned December 1964)

* J. A. HARPER, C.P.H.I.B.
(Appointed February 1964)

Chief Clerk :

C. B. WARDLE

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors

† Certified Smoke Inspectors

Staff of the Health and Welfare Services Department

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

MARJORIE T. DARE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PHOEBE J. M. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H., B.Sc.
(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Dental Officers :

(Lancashire County Council)

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

J. OGDEN, B.D.S.
(deceased 4.9.64)

J. CLARKSON, B.D.S.
(commenced 2.12.64)

Health Visitor/School Nurses :

Miss K. BELL

Miss G. DAVIES
(Resigned 8.3.64)

Mrs. B. HAGUE
(resigned 31.10.64)

Mrs. E. JONES

Mrs. E. M. LENART
(commenced 4.8.64)

Mrs. C. LYNCH

Mrs. J. H. MOYES

Miss S. McGAHAN

Miss F. SHARPLES

Miss E. J. STANLEY
(resigned 12.7.64)

Mrs. A. I. R. SUMIRA

T.B. Visitor :

Mrs. H. A. SAVAGE

(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. P. BUTCHER

Mrs. C. M. ALLEN
(part-time, commenced 14.1.64
resigned 13.7.64)

Mrs. M. GILLIGAN

Mrs. M. GRAY

Miss S. GRIFFIN

Mrs. J. McKENNA

Miss M. A. THOMPSON

District Nurses :

Mr. S. CABON
(commenced 1.7.64)

Mrs. J. M. DELANEY
(commenced 1.8.64)

Miss M. LAYCOCK

Mrs. G. McCLOSKEY
(resigned 31.5.64)

Mrs. M. MOORHOUSE

Mrs. S. M. BOND

Mrs. W. DABBS
(deceased 27.11.64)

Mrs. M. JORDAN

Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Mrs. M. G. ROBERTS

Mental Welfare Officers :

H. BERRY

(Retired 19.5.64)

J. C. RATCLIFFE

M. P. HARGAN

(Part-time Officers, seconded from Health Division 16)

Welfare Organiser :

R. N. THOMAS

(Part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Home Help Organiser :

Miss M. ROBERTS

Senior Administrative Officer :

M. H. HODGETT

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Stretford for the year 1964.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Borough at mid-year 1964 at 60,270, a decrease of 290 on the estimated population for the previous year. The census population in 1961 was 60,364 compared with the previous census figure ten years earlier of 61,874.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year showed a continuing upward trend. There was a total of 1,267 live children born compared to 1,186 during 1963, and of the live births recorded 630 were males and 637 females. The adjusted birth rate per thousand of the estimated population at 21·4 was above the national average for England and Wales which was 18·4.

Out of the total of 1,267 live births 111 were illegitimate, or expressed as a percentage, 8·8 % of all live births were illegitimate. Although this is lower than the previous two years it is still considerably above the national average.

The number of still births recorded was 20 giving a still birth rate per thousand total births of 15·5.

Death Rate

The adjusted death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 13·2 which is slightly above the rate for England and Wales at 11·3 per thousand.

During the year 654 deaths were registered; 337 males and 317 females.

A glance at the statistical analysis of the causes of death given in the body of the report will again show the main lethal diseases to be cardiovascular conditions and cancer. Coronary artery disease accounted for 128 deaths, 83 of which were in males, and the overall picture as far as this killing condition is concerned shows no improvement.

Of the deaths from cancer the most frequent site of the disease, as has been customary in previous years, was the respiratory system. Cancer of the lung and bronchus was responsible for the death of 30 men, and 3 women during the year which is a slight decrease on the number recorded during the previous year (38), and one more than in 1962. There does not seem to be any more that one can add to what has been said in earlier annual reports, on this tragic self-imposed disease. Evidence continues to accumulate in support of cigarette tobacco as the main agent in the etiology of the condition, and every effort continues to be made to bring this to the notice of the general public by health education staff.

It is extremely difficult to determine what result if any is being achieved in this field, but there is some evidence to justify guarded optimism that the younger age groups are being slightly influenced by the continuing campaign, and it is encouraging to note that some action, albeit very slight, is being taken to curb the massive advertising activities directed at the teenage group by the tobacco interests.

There were 9 deaths reported from cancer of the uterus during the year and one wonders how many of these could have been prevented by the availability of a cytological cervical screening test service. The introduction of this preventive measure on a worthwhile scale is being delayed because of the lack of trained laboratory staff, and it is somewhat disturbing to have to report that it seems that it will be some considerable time before an adequate service can be offered to women at risk within the Borough. From the statistical evidence available it can be argued that this is a preventive measure, which should be allocated a little more priority than it is receiving at the present time. The training schemes for medical and technical personnel which have recently been established by

the hospital authorities would not appear to be treating the matter with any great urgency and I consider that there is a very good case for extending such schemes to include the training of medical officers employed by local health authorities in order to enable them to carry out their own screening techniques in local health authority clinics. Although the final decision on all positive cases would be taken by a consultant pathologist, there seems to be no valid reason why the preliminary work should not be undertaken by local authority staffs thus relieving the pressure on heavily committed pathological departments.

Maternal Mortality

It is gratifying to report that no death associated with childbirth occurred during the year. This is the fourth year in succession in which there has been no maternal death.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1964 was 26 per thousand live births which is exactly the same as the rate for the previous year which was the lowest recorded since 1959. There is however no scope for complacency since it is still considerably above the average rate for England and Wales (20 per thousand live births).

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease throughout the year was generally very low, measles being the only infectious illness to reach major epidemic proportions. For thirteen years there has been no case of Diphtheria reported, a most striking testimony to the effectiveness of the immunisation campaign against this disease.

Similarly no person has contracted poliomyelitis within the borough since 1958, and this must be attributable in some degree to the use of vaccines against the disease first employed in 1956.

It is most important that the protective measures against these two diseases continue to be deployed to their full extent, and the full co-operation of parents obtained, if a recurrence is to be avoided.

One slightly disturbing feature was an increase in the number of notifications received for pulmonary tuberculosis. Twenty-two cases were reported during the year compared with fifteen during the previous year, and nineteen in 1962. This slight

increase cannot of course be considered as statistically significant but it does indicate that the position regarding this disease needs to be carefully watched.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Atmospheric Pollution

The health committee is to be congratulated on the vigour of its policy to implement the Clean Air Act, (full details of which can be found in the report) in the light of the increased rate expenditure necessary to establish smoke control areas. The increased expenditure which is a direct result of the change in policy by the central administration following an appraisal of the future national fuel position, amounts to approximately treble the previous outlay, and although those of us who see the unnecessary human suffering contributed to by filthy air still feel that it is a bargain price, it is not so easy to convince the general public that this is so.

In view of the estimate that 75% of the total smoke at ground level is accounted for by the domestic chimney due to the low level of its emission, it is vitally important that the designation of further smoke control areas should be proceeded with as quickly as practicable.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

It is regrettable that I am unable to report any further action on the addition of fluoride to the drinking water supply for the Borough. It is now nearly two years since the Health Committee recommended to the Local Health Authority the addition of Fluoride, but up to the moment of writing no action has been taken by the County Authority or by the water undertakers Manchester Corporation.

The reason, or should it be the excuse, for delay throughout the country has been the pending high court action at Watford, where a writ was issued by a rate payer in 1963 with the support of the National Pure Water Association, seeking an injunction to stop the addition of fluoride to the water supply. This action has now been dropped so there is now no justification for holding up a measure which has been shown, without doubt, to have quite a dramatic beneficial effect on the dental condition of children. The searching and time consuming enquiry to which fluoridation has been subjected since its association with the prevention of dental caries was first discovered forty years ago, surely furnishes sufficient evidence to all reasonable men that it is a safe and worthwhile procedure. The opposition by a small vociferous minority purveying half-truths, and statements out of context, must not be allowed to

condemn further generations of children to dental suffering and ill health, which can so easily be avoided. The misguided protagonists of “pure water” have already succeeded indirectly in inflicting on thousands of children in this country pain and suffering which must lie heavily on their conscience.

How long must this be tolerated?

Housing

Further redevelopment in the Old Trafford area took place during the year which included the inevitable tower-block development. At the risk of being boring I should like to reiterate the views expressed in previous reports on the unsuitability of such high flats for congenial and satisfactory family life. One wonders if this type of development does not pose more problems than it solves not only in the long run but in the immediate years ahead.

I do not think that it can be seriously contended that high flats are at all suitable dwellings in which to bring up children, and it does seem that an ever increasing number of parents are going to be condemned to this mode of living in the years ahead. Certainly serious thought will have to be given to the provision of adequately supervised play areas for younger children, if the problem of maladjustment on a considerable scale is to be avoided.

It seems somewhat fatuous to provide better living conditions only to have the whole effect on the family nullified by the real threat to the proper development of the child.

The system of dealing with applications for rehousing on medical grounds whereby a confidential report is received by your Medical Officer of Health from the family practitioner of the applicant has worked well during the year, and I should like to express my gratitude to the medical practitioners in the area for their co-operation.

During the year 161 cases were dealt with of which 129 or 80% warranted some degree of priority for health reasons.

The number of families approved for rehousing during the year who were allocated medical priority was 17.

Refuse Disposal

A brief mention must be made of the increasing difficulty of disposing of “disposables,” dressings, and products of conception in smoke control areas where a high proportion of residents are now opting for “piped” fuels. The absence of a

ready method of incineration raises a real problem to which a reasonable solution has not yet been found. The disposal of this household refuse is doubtless the duty of the local sanitary authority and a satisfactory system of collection and disposal will have to be evolved. The problem must obviously increase in magnitude in the years ahead with the fairly rapid extension of smoke control areas, and the increase in home nursing with the extended use of disposable materials for incontinent patients. Dressings and other infected material should be disposed of by incineration only, and where this is not practicable in the home, local authority provision will have to be made.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics continued to decline, but not quite so dramatically as in previous years. The number of individual women who attended was 217 making a total number of 896 attendances, compared with 244 women and 940 attendances during the previous year. This diminishing load on the ante-natal clinics is due to an increasing number of expectant mothers electing to have their ante-natal supervision carried out by their family practitioner or the hospital authorities. There was, however, no falling off in demand for the service provided at the relaxation clinics where 212 expectant mothers made a total of 1,401 attendances. At these clinics a team of workers give instruction on relaxation exercises, basic anatomy and physiology of pregnancy, and the simple mechanics of labour. The teaching includes the regular showing of suitable instructional films.

The child welfare centres again showed their popularity with an increased number of children attending. During the year, 2,302 children made 13,807 attendances at the four clinics within the Borough, compared with 2,236 children and 13,405 attendances during the previous year.

The issues of National Welfare Foods made at the child welfare centres showed a slight increase over the previous year, but are still well below the level of previous years before price increases were imposed. During the year 11,049 bottles of Orange Juice, 1,244 packets of Vitamin A and D Tablets and 1,343 bottles of Cod Liver Oil were issued, compared with 10,444 bottles of Orange Juice, 1,204 packets of Vitamin A and D Tablets and 1,364 bottles of Cod Liver Oil in 1963.

There is no evidence to suggest that the continuing reduction in the issue of these dietary supplements is having any adverse effect on the health of the young child.

The four day nurseries providing 146 places for pre-school children were under considerable pressure during the year. Each day nursery has a much greater demand for places than it can meet, but no priority case has been kept waiting. Children admitted to the nurseries for social reasons formed 66% of the total—a break-down of the various categories accepted for immediate admission is given in the body of the report.

During the year approval was received from the Minister of Health to the designation of No. 1 Day Nursery, Beresford Road, and No. 5 Day Nursery, Northumberland Road, as Training Nurseries for participation in the N.N.E.B. Training Scheme. It is hoped that with the increased number of students in training, the severe staff shortages experienced in recent years will be avoided in the years ahead. The staffing position during the year under review has seldom been adequate, and frequently seriously depleted. This throws a considerable added strain on the senior staff of the nursery and they are to be congratulated on maintaining a high standard of efficiency under very trying circumstances at times. It is hoped that the prefabricated nursery at Victoria Park will be replaced by a purpose built nursery during 1965–66. This capital project will, of course, require Ministerial sanction.

In addition to the four nurseries maintained by the Local Authority, there is one 25-place and one 60-place day nursery registered under the Nurseries' and Child Minders' Regulation Act 1948. These nurseries are subject to regular supervision by the Health Department.

Midwifery Service

Out of a total of 1,323 live and stillbirths during the year, 294 were born at home, i.e. 78% of all mothers were confined in hospital. This high hospital intake was, however, only achieved by a large increase in mothers discharged early in the puerperium. 511 mothers were discharged with their babies before the tenth day of the puerperium, of whom 51 were discharged before the end of the second day, 170 between the third and fifth day and 290 between the sixth and ninth day. This increase in the early discharge rate put an extra load on the Domiciliary Midwifery Service resulting in a 75% increase in nursing visits from 1,037 to 1,772. It was found necessary during the first few months of the year to enlist the help of health visitors to carry out nursing visits, partly due to the increase mentioned and partly due to the absence of midwifery staff due to sickness. The establishment was increased from six to seven midwives during the year, but owing to the inability to recruit this additional midwife, this was of no

practical value. For a short period a part-time midwife was employed on nursing visits in order to try to meet a rather desperate situation.

It is pretty certain that early discharge from hospital maternity units is here to stay, and there is no reason at all why the procedure should not be a satisfactory one provided the link between the Local Authority and hospital services is closely forged in order to ensure that the home conditions are satisfactory for the reception of mother and baby and that the necessary domiciliary assistance is available. I feel that this must again pose the question of a reduction in the standard rate payable for the Home Help Service for these mothers discharged early from hospital. Surely this would only be social justice!

Health Visiting Service

This service has been working well below its establishment throughout the year under review due to the inability to recruit trained staff. The establishment provides for fifteen health visitors, and at the end of the year the number employed was only eight. In addition three clinic nurses were employed to relieve health visitors by assisting in clinics and in school health work.

In spite of the depleted staff, there was very little change in the amount of work carried out as shown by the statistical returns. A total of 20,246 home visits were made, compared with 20,995 during the previous year, and a similar number of fixed clinic sessions were attended, as were attended in previous years. The actual work carried out by this service and its value to the community can never be accurately reflected in a statistical table, since the time and effort spent per visit is impracticable to record. One can only hope that the staffing position will improve, but the outlook at the present time does not appear to be very bright.

Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care

Under this section special attention should be paid to the continuing expansion of the Laundry Service. This service helps to meet the needs of the family struggling to nurse a relative—usually elderly—in home surroundings, who is suffering from a serious illness accompanied by incontinence. Bed linen is supplied on extended loan and a twice weekly collection and delivery service is provided, and this is supplemented by the issue of disposable incontinence pads where necessary. The service is much appreciated, and in addition to

relieving pressure on hospital beds, it allows patients to be nursed at home, often through a terminal illness.

During the year sixty-one patients were assisted involving a total of 899 case weeks, compared with fifty-one patients and 743 case weeks during 1963.

The Chiropody Service provided free to the aged, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers also increased during the year. At the end of the year 28 sessions per month were being conducted by part-time chiropodists at local authority clinic premises—an increase of four sessions per month. At the clinic sessions 775 persons received a total of 2,795 treatments, an increase of 136 patients and 561 treatments on the previous year. In addition fifteen patients were treated in their own homes receiving a total of 63 visits.

Home Help Service

Following the rapid expansion of this service in recent years, there is now an obvious levelling off. At the end of the year under review 205 part-time home helps were employed, a whole-time equivalent of 89. These helps assisted 692 homes compared with 641 in the previous year and 500 in 1962.

As in former years the service was mainly employed in helping the elderly sick and infirm there being a total of 577 persons assisted over the age of 65 years.

This service, which is of vital importance to the welfare of the aged, is not easy to administer. The recruitment of suitable home helps in an area where the demand for labour exceeds the supply is extremely difficult, which means that there are times when it is practically impossible to maintain the desired efficiency. The demand on the service not being of a uniform nature also complicates the position, and it is very often at peak demand periods that recruitment is most difficult and the situation further aggravated by a high incidence of sickness amongst the home help personnel.

When this service does come under criticism, which happens from time to time, these difficulties under which the service operates should be carefully borne in mind.

Welfare Services

At the end of 1964 there were 139 “substantially and permanently” handicapped persons on the register maintained by the department. Alterations and adaptations were carried out at the homes of eight registered handicapped persons free of charge, in an attempt to mitigate the effects of their disabilities.

Holidays at special homes for the handicapped were arranged for two persons, and sixteen went on a group holiday to camps at Prestatyn and Caister-on-Sea. The success of the holiday scheme owes a lot to the enthusiasm and interest displayed by the occupational therapist, who accompanied the group.

Handicraft classes were held weekly at Lostock Clinic and these sessions were attended by 35 handicapped persons, who received instruction in all forms of handicraft. Handicapped persons who were unable to travel by public transport were conveyed by the Ambulance Service, or by voluntary workers.

The voluntary club for the handicapped initiated during 1963 met weekly on Monday evenings throughout the year and has been well attended, having a membership of over 70 persons.

With the increase in facilities, voluntary and statutory, for the various categories of handicapped persons, one of the most difficult problems to overcome is that of transport for those who are quite unable to travel by public conveyance. The position is now being reached when too heavy a load is being placed on the Ambulance Service and hired transport will have to be utilised if the services are going to function at all effectively. The ideal would be the provision of a specially designed vehicle for the transporting of the seriously physically handicapped, a number of which are now available on the market.

In conclusion, I should like to report my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year and in the preparation of this report, and I offer to you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Health Committee, my most sincere thanks for your encouragement and support during the year.

I have Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

WM. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1964

| | |
|--|------------|
| Area (Statute Acres) | 3,530 |
| Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1964 | 60,270 |
| (Census, 1961) | 60,364 |
| (Census, 1951) | 61,874 |
| Number of Inhabited Dwellings (end of 1964), according to Rate Books (estimated) | 18,752 |
| Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1961) ... | 18,477 |
| Persons per acre | 17·03 |
| Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1961) | 19,459 |
| Rateable Value | £3,523,919 |
| Product of 1d. Rate | £14,150 |

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

| | | | | M. | F. | Total | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Live births | { | Legitimate | ... | ... | 567 | 589 | 1,156 | |
| | | Illegitimate | ... | ... | 63 | 48 | 111 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 630 | 637 | 1,267 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted) | 21·4 |
| Still Births | 20 |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | 15·5 |
| Deaths | 654 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted) | 13·2 |

The crude death rate of 10·9 per 1,000 population, after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1·22 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 13·2 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 11·3 per 1,000.

| | |
|---|------|
| Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... | None |
| Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... | — |
| Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age : | |
| All Infants per 1,000 live births | 26·0 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 25·5 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 27·0 |
| Death Rate of infants under 4 weeks of age : | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 21·3 |
| Death rate of infants under 1 week of age : | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 18·2 |
| All infants per 1,000 total (live and still) births... | 33·4 |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 107 |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | 1 |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | — |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ... | 2 |

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 60,270 as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1964.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1964

Registrar-General's Classification.

| | | | | | | Males | Females |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis, respiratory | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| 4. | Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 7. | Acute poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 8. | Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 10. | Malignant neoplasm, stomach | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 10 |
| 11. | „ „ lung, bronchus | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 3 |
| 12. | „ „ breast | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 |
| 13. | „ „ uterus | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 9 |
| 14. | „ „ (other sites) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 20 |
| 15. | Leukaemia, alleukaemia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| 16. | Diabetes | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of nervous system | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 55 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, angina | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 45 |
| 19. | Hypertension with heart disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| 20. | Other heart disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 65 |
| 21. | Other circulatory disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 17 |
| 22. | Influenza | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| 23. | Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 11 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 11 |
| 25. | Other diseases of respiratory system | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 26. | Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 |
| 28. | Nephritis and nephrosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 31 |
| 33. | Motor vehicle accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 |
| 34. | All other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 9 |
| 35. | Suicide | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| | All causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 337 | 317 |
| | | | | | | 654 | |

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1964

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|------------|
| Stretford | ... | ... | 92 |
| Longford | ... | ... | 102 |
| Talbot North | ... | ... | 93 |
| Talbot South | ... | ... | 67 |
| Trafford | ... | ... | 73 |
| Cornbrook | ... | ... | 90 |
| Clifford | ... | ... | 56 |
| Park " A " | ... | ... | 16 |
| Park " B " | ... | ... | 65 |
| Total | ... | ... | <u>654</u> |

BIRTHS

On the Registrar-General's figure of 1,267 registered births a crude birth rate for the year of 21·0 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 1·02 giving a birth rate of 21·4 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 18·4 per 1,000.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 654 (see table on page 19).

407 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 53 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 300 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was, therefore, 654. Of this number, 415 (or 63 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

| Age at death | Number |
|--------------|------------|
| 0—1 | 33 |
| 1—2 | 1 |
| 2—5 | 2 |
| 5—15 | 1 |
| 15—25 | 8 |
| 25—45 | 19 |
| 45—65 | 175 |
| 65—75 | 174 |
| 75 and over | 241 |
| Total | <u>654</u> |

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 4 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the department and the Laboratory. Dr. Tobin and his staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1964 as compared with none in 1963.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded by the Registrar-General during 1964.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table overleaf :—

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's Figures)

| Year | STRETFORD | | England and Wales |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Maternal Deaths | Maternal Mortality Rate | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| 1932 | 3 | 4.08 | 4.24 |
| 1933 | 5 | 7.07 | 4.24 |
| 1934 | 3 | 2.48 | 4.41 |
| 1935 | 3 | 3.74 | 3.93 |
| 1936 | 3 | 3.98 | 3.81 |
| 1937 | 3 | 3.76 | 3.11 |
| 1938 | 3 | 2.63 | 3.08 |
| 1939 | 2 | 2.86 | 2.82 |
| 1940 | 1 | 1.50 | 2.16 |
| 1941 | — | — | 2.23 |
| 1942 | 2 | 2.63 | 2.01 |
| 1943 | 5 | 5.17 | 2.29 |
| 1944 | 1 | 0.87 | 1.93 |
| 1945 | 3 | 2.84 | 1.79 |
| 1946 | 1 | 0.76 | 1.43 |
| 1947 | 3 | 2.16 | 1.17 |
| 1948 | 1 | 0.79 | 1.02 |
| 1949 | — | — | 0.98 |
| 1950 | 1 | 0.93 | 0.86 |
| 1951 | 1 | 0.98 | 0.79 |
| 1952 | — | — | 0.72 |
| 1953 | — | — | 0.76 |
| 1954 | 1 | 1.04 | 0.69 |
| 1955 | — | — | 0.64 |
| 1956 | — | — | 0.56 |
| 1957 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.47 |
| 1958 | — | — | 0.43 |
| 1959 | 2 | 1.82 | 0.38 |
| 1960 | 2 | 1.85 | 0.39 |
| 1961 | — | — | 0.33 |
| 1962 | — | — | 0.35 |
| 1963 | — | — | 0.28 |
| 1964 | — | — | 0.25 |

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1964
CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

| | Under 1 Mth. | 1 Mth. | 2 Mths. | 3 Mths. | 4 Mths. | 5 Mths. | 6 Mths. | 7 Mths. | 8 Mths. | 9 Mths. | 10 Mths. | 11 Mths. | Total under 1 yr. |
|--|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Atelectasis ... | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Anoxia ... | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Intraventricular Haemorrhage ... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Haemorrhagic Disease ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Pneumonia ... | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Prematurity ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Meningitis ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Bronchitis ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Meningo-Myelocoele ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Anencephaly ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Haemolytic Disease ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Auricular and Ventricular Septal Defects ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Hypoglycaemia and Haematemesis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| TOTALS ... | 27 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 33 |

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1964 was 26 per 1,000 live births the same as in the previous year. This is comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 20·0 per 1,000 live births. From the table on page 23 it will be observed that of the 33 deaths of children under one year of age 27 occurred within one month of birth.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Certified Causes

Atelectasis :

Six deaths were due to Atelectasis

4 within 24 hours

1 at 1 day

1 at 2 days

Anoxia :

2 within 24 hours

1 at 2 days

Intraventricular Haemorrhage :

4 within 24 hours

Cerebral Haemorrhage :

2 at 3 days

Haemorrhagic Disease :

1 within 24 hours

1 at 1 day

Pneumonia :

1 at 4 days

1 at 1 week

1 at 3 weeks

Prematurity :

2 within 24 hours

Meningitis :

1 at 2 weeks

1 at 3 weeks

Anencephaly :

1 within 24 hours

Haemolytic Disease :

1 within 24 hours

Auricular and Ventricular Septal Defects :

1 at 2 days

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1932-1964

| Year | STRETFORD | | England and Wales |
|------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Infantile Deaths | Infant Mortality Rate | Infant Mortality Rate |
| 1932 | 44 | 59 | 65 |
| 1933 | 33 | 46 | 64 |
| 1934 | 32 | 41 | 59 |
| 1935 | 47 | 60 | 57 |
| 1936 | 28 | 37 | 59 |
| 1937 | 45 | 59 | 58 |
| 1938 | 39 | 53 | 53 |
| 1939 | 25 | 56 | 50 |
| 1940 | 48 | 75 | 55 |
| 1941 | 25 | 44 | 59 |
| 1942 | 54 | 74 | 49 |
| 1943 | 55 | 59 | 49 |
| 1944 | 54 | 48 | 46 |
| 1945 | 54 | 49 | 46 |
| 1946 | 55 | 45 | 43 |
| 1947 | 54 | 40 | 41 |
| 1948 | 57 | 46 | 34 |
| 1949 | 41 | 36 | 32 |
| 1950 | 33 | 31·0 | 29·8 |
| 1951 | 19 | 18·7 | 29·6 |
| 1952 | 19 | 19 | 27·6 |
| 1953 | 26 | 26 | 26·8 |
| 1954 | 16 | 17 | 25·5 |
| 1955 | 20 | 25 | 24·9 |
| 1956 | 39 | 38 | 23·8 |
| 1957 | 27 | 26 | 23·0 |
| 1958 | 39 | 37 | 22·5 |
| 1959 | 27 | 25 | 22·0 |
| 1960 | 38 | 36 | 21·7 |
| 1961 | 37 | 34 | 21·4 |
| 1962 | 32 | 27 | 21·4 |
| 1963 | 31 | 26 | 20·9 |
| 1964 | 33 | 26 | 20·0 |

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water, Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

Rivers and Streams

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey Rivers Board. The rivers and streams in the Borough have been kept under observation by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board.

The sewage works, consist of preliminary, primary and biological treatment methods with separate sludge digestion and drying to deal with an ultimate flow of 14,400,000 gallons per day.

Closet Accommodation (end of 1964)

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| No. of Middens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |
| „ Closets attached to these Middens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |
| „ Pail Closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |
| „ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |
| „ Fresh-water Closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,649 |
| „ Movable Ashbins for refuse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,648 |
| „ Waste-water Closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |

Public Cleansing

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, a strict weekly collection being maintained.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of The Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959 :—

Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1964 :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Dwellings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,306 |
| Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 267 |
| Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 |

No. of Notices served during the year—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Statutory—Public Health Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| Informal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 341 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Results of Service of notices— | | | | | |
| Statutory—Public Health Acts, Complied | | | | | |
| with | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| Informal—Complied with or in hand | | | | | |
| | ... | | | | 284 |
| Outstanding | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | | 57 |
| Defects or nuisances discovered | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | | 1,065 |
| Defects or nuisances abated | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | | 795 |

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 509 cases, making a total of 850 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Swimming Baths

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

Schools

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades

There are a premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades (fat melting and gut scraping), the supervision of which is among the duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Full compliance with bye-law requirements has been maintained during the year, and the factory, is regarded as a model in regard to both layout and operation.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but there is still a large number of houses let off in rooms (“houses let in lodgings,” “flats”) with inadequate amenities for each individual family.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(a) Statistics

Number of new dwellings erected during the year

| | | | Houses | Flats |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| (i) By the local authority | ... | ... | 12 | 144 |
| (ii) By other local authorities | ... | ... | — | — |
| (iii) By other bodies or persons | ... | ... | 7 | — |

Dwellings completed since 1939

| | | | Rebuilt after demolition due to enemy action |
|----------------------------------|-----|--------|--|
| (i) By the local authority | ... | *2,169 | 30 |
| (ii) By other local authorities | | — | — |
| (iii) By other bodies or persons | | †412 | 99 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,581 |
| | | | 129 |

* Includes 42 prefabricated houses, 1,312 flats. † Includes 66 flats.

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | 2,053 |
| (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose | ... .. | 4,014 |
| (c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit | ... .. | 509 |
| (2) Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which | | |
| (a) Demolition orders have been made (at anytime) | ... .. | 532 |
| (b) Demolition clearance or closing orders have not yet been made | ... .. | 1,360 |

| (2) Houses demolished :— | Houses Demo- lished | Displaced During Year | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | Persons | Families |
| In Clearance Areas— | | | |
| (1) Houses unfit for human habitation | 157 | 637 | 216 |
| (2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc. | — | — | — |
| (3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957 | — | — | — |
| Not in Clearance Areas : | | | |
| (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957..... | 2 | — | — |
| (5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | — | — | — |
| (3) Unfit Houses Closed :— | Number | | |
| (1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957..... | — | — | — |
| (3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 | — | — | — |

| | By Owner | By Local Authority |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| (4) Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :— | | |
| (1) After informal action by Local Authority | 329 | — |
| (2) After formal notice under | 60 | 47 |
| (a) Public Health Acts..... | | |
| (b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 | — | — |
| (3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957 | — | — |
| | | |
| (5) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):— | Number of houses (1) | Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2) |
| Position at end of year : | | |
| (1) Retained for temporary accommodation— | | |
| (a) Under Section 48..... | — | — |
| (b) Under Section 17(2) ... | — | — |
| (c) Under Section 46 | — | — |
| (2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53 | — | — |
| | | |
| (6) Purchase of Houses by Agreement :— | Number of houses (1) | Number of occupants of houses in Column (1) (2) |
| Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year | — | — |

(7) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—

Improvement Grants, etc.

| Action during year : | No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of — | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| | Private bodies or individuals | Local Authority |
| (a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority | 2 | — |
| (b) Approved by local authority | 1 | — |
| (c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry | — | — |
| (d) Finally approved by Ministry | 1 | — |
| (e) Work completed | 3 | — |
| (f) Additional separate dwellings (included in (e) above) | 7 | — |

(8) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants :—

| Action during year | | | | | No. of dwellings or other buildings affected |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| (a) Submitted to Local Authority | ... | ... | | | 42 |
| (b) Approved by Local Authority | ... | ... | | | 35 |
| (c) Work completed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |

(b) Housing Conditions

(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions

Redevelopment of two areas proceeding and all houses therein represented as unfit. (Areas 21 to 30 comprise 532 houses). An extended survey reveals a further 1,360 houses mainly unfit and calling for clearance action.

(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

(a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

1,036 applicants on register.

Houses required : 384 1-bedroom type.

445 2-bedroom type.

167 3-bedroom type.

32 4-bedroom type.

8 5-bedroom type.

(b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

134 Flats in course of construction.

7 houses and 382 flats contemplated.

(c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable site for new houses :

Difficulty of limited Building Sites

(3) Overcrowding

Usually where houses used in multiple occupation. Direction limits imposed.

(4) Fitness of Houses

(a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None.

(b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

(c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None.—Some families (in large houses intensively occupied) share closet accommodation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

(1) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS
AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE
BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)

| Premises (1) | No. on Register (2) | Number of : | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Inspec- tions (3) | Written Notices (4) | Occupiers prose- cuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..... | 30 | 2 | — | — |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 417 | 262 | 7 | — |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) | 5 | 3 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 452 | 267 | 7 | — |

HOME OFFICE FORM 572 (continued)

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

| Particulars (1) | Number of Cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6) |
|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | Referred to H.M. Inspector (4) | Referred by H.M. Inspector (5) | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 7 | 7 | — | 4 | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) : | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 33 | 33 | — | 17 | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 43 | 43 | — | 21 | — |

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section III of the Act.
35 Out-workers in August list (Wearing apparel).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

There are now no dairy farms within the Borough.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Registration of Retail Distributors

| Applications for Registration received | Applications granted | Number of Notices to show Cause | Applications granted after Notice to show Cause | Total Applications granted | Removed from Register | On Register at December 31st, 1964 |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Dairymen (i.e., Retail Distri- butors of Milk with dairy premises) — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Retail Distributors of Bottled Milk only 6 | 6 | — | — | 6 | — | 146 |
| TOTAL 6 | 6 | — | — | 6 | — | 152 |

EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1964

| Type of Milk | Tubercle Bacilli | | Methylene Blue Reduction | | Phosphatase | | Turbidity Test | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|---|
| | + | — | S | Not S | S | Not S | + | — |
| Pasteurised... .. | — | — | 20 | 1 | 21 | — | — | — |
| Sterilised | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculin Tested... .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| „ „ (Pasteurised) | — | — | 15 | 3 | 19 | — | — | — |
| Ungraded | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | — | — | 35 | 4 | 40 | — | — | — |

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples examined : 40.
Phosphatase : S = Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units.
Methylene Blue : S = Pasteurised Milk. Must not decolourise Methylene Blue in 30 minutes after storage at a temperature not exceeding 65°F. until between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day following collections.
Raw Milk. Must not decolourise Methylene Blue within 4½ hours if the sample is taken from 1st May to 31st October, or within 5½ hours if taken from 1st November to 30th April.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The number of dealers' licences in respect of prepacked milk in force at the end of the year was 153.

Adulteration

The Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sections 9, 13 and 14 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 134 samples were submitted to the Salford City Analyst (public analyst for the Borough) for examination. They comprised 51 milk, 3 ice-cream, 18 drugs and 62 other foods.

Eleven samples were adversely reported upon, seven of them were minor irregularities and were dealt with informally. The other four samples consisted of two samples of contaminated apples and as stocks had been exhausted the distributors and the local authority for the area were notified, one sample of pork sausage with low meat content could not be repeated due to the change of ownership of the shop, and one sample of mixed grill contained small white grains of foreign matter which could not be identified by the analyst or the manufacturer concerned.

There were two prosecutions during the year under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of the sale of a mouldy pie and a sour hot pot. The defendants were fined £20 each and costs.

There was also one prosecution during the year under Section 27 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1959, in respect of a dirty milk bottle. The defendant was fined £20 and costs.

SAMPLES EXAMINED

Report of the Borough Analyst

| Samples | Number examined | Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity | Per cent. adulteration |
|---|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| FOODS : | | | |
| Baking Powder | 1 | — | — |
| Beef, potted | 1 | — | — |
| Bouillon Cubes | 1 | — | — |
| Bread | 1 | — | — |
| Cereal and Cereal Products | 2 | — | — |
| Cheese and Cheese Products | 1 | — | — |
| Coffee and Coffee Products | 1 | — | — |
| Flour Confectionery other than Bread | 2 | — | — |
| Fruit, canned | 1 | — | — |
| Fruit, fresh | 3 | 2 | 66·7 |
| Ice Cream | 3 | — | — |
| Ice Lollies | 2 | — | — |
| Milk, taken for compositional analysis | 51 | — | — |
| Margarine | 2 | — | — |
| Milk Products | 2 | — | — |
| Meat Products, canned | 6 | 2 | 33·3 |
| Meat Products, sausages | 6 | 1 | 16·7 |
| Nuts and Nut Products | 2 | — | — |
| Pickles | 1 | — | — |
| Preserves | 2 | — | — |
| Puddings | 2 | 1 | 50·0 |
| Raspberry Filling | 1 | — | — |
| Spices, Condiments and Herbs | 4 | 1 | 25·0 |
| Sugar Confectionery | 4 | — | — |
| Table Jellies, Deserts | 7 | — | — |
| Tea and Tea Products | 2 | — | — |
| Vegetable Products, canned | 1 | — | — |
| Vegetable Products, fresh | 3 | — | — |
| Yeast Extract | 1 | — | — |
| DRUGS : | | | |
| Ascorbic Acid Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Barbitone Sodium Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Becosym Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Benadryl Capsules | 1 | — | — |
| Benzyl Pencillin Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Blackcurrant Syrup B.P.C. | 1 | 1 | 100·0 |
| Butobarbitone Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Calamine Cream | 1 | — | — |
| Ferrous Phosphate Compound Syrup | 1 | 1 | 100·0 |
| Ferrous Sulphate Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Ferrous Fumorate Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Formaldehyde Lozenges | 1 | 1 | 100·0 |
| Glyceryl Trinitrate Tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Promethazine Cholorotheophyllinate tablets | 1 | — | — |
| Salicylic Acid Dusting Powder B.P.C. | 1 | 1 | 100·0 |
| Seidlitz Powders | 1 | — | — |
| Sodium Bicarbonate Compound B.P. | 1 | — | — |
| Golden Eye Ointment | 1 | — | — |
| Total Food and Drugs ... | 134 | 11 | 8·2 |

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 41 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No cases of diphtheria occurred for the thirteenth year.

Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the thirteenth year in succession is a very satisfying experience, it is feared that there is a danger of complacency leading to neglect of immunisation against this dread disease.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at Park Hospital, Davyhulme.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

This is now a function of the Health Committee. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Town Hall, Stretford.

Immunisation is also carried out at each of the School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Whooping Cough and Measles

There was one death from measles but none from whooping cough.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

Food Poisoning

There were no confirmed cases of food poisoning notified during the year. Two cases of salmonella infection were notified but were not considered to be food-borne.

Dysentery

There were 77 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

| Year | Age incidence under 1 year | | | | Over 1 year | | | | | | Total |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| | 0-2 mths. | 3-5 mths. | 6-8 mths. | 9-11 mths. | 1 yr. | 2 yrs. | 3 yrs. | 4 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 6+ yrs. | |
| 1945 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1946 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1947 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 9 |
| 1948 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1949 | — | — | 1† | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 15 |
| 1950 | — | 2* | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | 16 |
| 1951 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 1952 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 1953 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 1954 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1956 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 10 | 14 |
| 1957 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1958 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 1959 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1960 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1961 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1962 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1963 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1964 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 34 | 72 |

* Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — fatal.

† Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — some paralysis.

There has been no evidence to suggest any casual connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1964

| Disease | CASES NOTIFIED (after correction of diagnosis) | | | | | | | | | | | Total deaths | Total cases removed to hospital from the district |
|--|---|------------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-------|----|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Total cases at all ages | Years | | | | | | | | | 25 and over | | |
| | | Under 1 | 1— | 2— | 3— | 4— | 5— | 10— | 15— | | | | |
| Scarlet fever | 58 | 1 | — | 5 | 10 | 9 | 32 | — | 1 | — | 3 | | |
| Whooping cough | 41 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | — | — | 7 | | |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Paralytic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Non-Paralytic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Measles (excluding rubella) | 355 | 18 | 49 | 64 | 52 | 51 | 118 | 3 | — | — | 8 | | |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Dysentery | 77 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 8 | | |
| Meningococcal infection | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | | |
| Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal) | 9 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | | |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Acute encephalitis—Infective | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Post-infectious | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Enteric or typhoid fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Paratyphoid fevers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Erysipelas | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | | |
| Food poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Tuberculosis—Respiratory | 22 | — | 3 | — | 11 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | | |
| Meninges and C.N.S. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Other | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Puerperal pyrexia | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | | |
| Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | 34 | 28 | |

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

| Sent into Hospital as | HOSPITAL : | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Ladywell Hospital | Monsall Hospital | Royal Manchester child-rens Hospital | Booth Hall Hospital | |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 |
| Tonsillitis ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Acute Encephalitis ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Dysentery ... | 1 | 6 | 3 | — | 10 |
| Glandular Fever ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Measles ... | — | 7 | 1 | — | 8 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | 7 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Gastro Enteritis ... | 23 | 16 | — | — | 39 |
| Meningitis ... | — | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| Diarrhoea... .. | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Mumps ... | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Chicken Pox ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Infective Hepatitis ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Food Poisoning ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Malaria ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| TOTALS | 29 | 50 | 4 | 2 | 85 |

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

| Notified Disease | Ward distribution of Cases notified | | | | | | | | Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| | WARDS | | | | | | | | WARDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stretford | Longford | Talbot North | Talbot South | Trafford | Cornbrook | Clifford | Park "A" | Park "B" | Stretford | Longford | Talbot North | Talbot South | Trafford | Cornbrook | Clifford | Park "A"; | Park "B" | TOTAL |
| Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup) | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 10 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 20 | 16 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | 8 |
| Dysentery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 7 |
| Whooping Cough | 44 | 46 | 42 | 31 | 56 | 51 | 46 | 6 | 33 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 8 |
| Measles ... | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infection | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis : Pulmonary | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other forms | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Food Poisoning ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malaria (Contracted Abroad) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 60 | 66 | 90 | 54 | 79 | 95 | 79 | 7 | 42 | — | — | 6 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 5 | — | 1 | 28 |

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1955-1964

| | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 10 years mean |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 58 | 25 | 12 | 67 | 61 | 68 | 56 | 89 | 23 | 46 | 50.5 |
| Diphtheria ... | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever ... | 9 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 24 | 1 | 20 | 1.3 |
| Pneumonia ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 23 | — | 14.4 |
| Meningococcal Infection ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 0.9 |
| Acute Encephalitis ... | 77 | 179 | 147 | 17 | 68 | 31 | 55 | 427 | 147 | 233 | 0.1 |
| Dysentery ... | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 138.1 |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | 14 | — | 3.9 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis ... | 355 | 681 | 215 | 755 | 257 | 659 | 197 | 882 | 208 | 323 | 2.3 |
| Measles ... | 41 | 47 | 1 | 20 | 135 | 23 | 16 | 86 | 101 | 98 | 453.2 |
| Whooping Cough ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56.8 |

DEATHS

| | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 10 years mean |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever ... | 31 | 33 | 35 | 1 | 32 | 46 | 38 | 26 | 11 | 31 | 0.1 |
| Pneumonia ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 32.0 |
| Meningococcal Infection ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 |
| Acute Encephalitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis ... | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 0.5 |
| Measles ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 |
| Whooping Cough ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1964

| Month | DIPHTHERIA (inc. Membranous Croup) | ERYSIPELAS | SCARLET FEVER | ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS | PUERPERAL PYREXIA | OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM | PNEUMONIA | FOOD POISONING | PARATYPHOID FEVER | DYSENTERY | MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION | MALARIA | AC. ENCEPHALITIS | MEASLES | WHOOPING COUGH | TOTAL |
|---------------|--|------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-------|
| January ... | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 51 | — | — | — | 20 | 8 | 82 |
| February ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 45 | 8 | 61 |
| March ... | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 34 | 5 | 46 |
| April ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 45 | 2 | 51 |
| May ... | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 44 | 3 | 55 |
| June ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 23 | 6 | 33 |
| July ... | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 12 |
| August ... | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 16 | 1 | 23 |
| September ... | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | 21 |
| October ... | — | — | 14 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 16 | 2 | 35 |
| November ... | — | 2 | 13 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 26 | 3 | 48 |
| December ... | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 68 | 2 | 81 |
| TOTAL ... | — | 4 | 58 | — | 2 | 2 | 9 | — | — | 77 | — | — | — | 355 | 41 | 548 |

Notifications were amended in seven cases, viz :—

In one case notified as Scarlet Fever diagnosis was amended to :—

Tonsilitis 1

In one case notified as Acute Encephalitis diagnosis was amended to :—

Influenzal Meningitis 1

In three cases notified as Dysentery diagnoses were amended to :—

Enteritis 1

Gastro-enteritis 2

In one case notified as Food Poisoning diagnosis was amended to :—

Carditis 1

In one case notified as Malaria diagnosis was amended to :—

Tonsilitis 1

Nine cases notified as Dysentery and one case notified as Food Poisoning were not confirmed bacteriologically.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

| | Patients | | Contacts | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Positive | Negative | Positive | Negative |
| Swabs for Diphtheria..... | — | 2 | — | — |
| Faeces for Dysentery | 181 | 470 | — | 93 |
| Faeces for Food Poisoning | 33 | 65 | — | 38 |
| Faeces for Typhoid | — | — | — | — |
| Faeces for Paratyphoid | — | — | — | — |
| Sputum for Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — |
| Blood for Typhoid | — | — | — | — |
| Urine for Typhoid | — | — | — | — |

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Ladywell Hospital, Salford. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

Facilities for vaccination are available at all Infant Welfare Centres in the area and by all general practitioners.

CANCER

The death rate from cancer was 1·86 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

Deaths recorded from cancer were 107 and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 48.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths :—

| | At ages (years) | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | 0—35 | 35—45 | 45—55 | 55—65 | 65 and over | Total |
| Total deaths from cancer | — | 5 | 10 | 38 | 54 | 107 |
| Total deaths from all causes | 50 | 14 | 54 | 121 | 415 | 654 |
| Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths ... | — | 35·71 | 18·51 | 31·48 | 13·12 | 16·35 |

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1964

Site of Disease and Age at Death

| CANCER (Site) | | | | At ages (years) | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | At all ages | 0 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 and over |
| Head | | | | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Brain | | | | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Eye-brow | | | | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Mouth | | | | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Pharynx | | | | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Lung | | | | 9 | — | 2 | — | 3 | 4 |
| Bronchus | | | | 25 | — | 2 | 4 | 13 | 6 |
| Breast | | | | 10 | — | — | — | 3 | 7 |
| Pelvis | | | | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Stomach | | | | 19 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| Liver | | | | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Colon | | | | 5 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| Pancreas | | | | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Caecum | | | | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Bladder | | | | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Bowel | | | | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Rectum | | | | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vulva | | | | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ovary | | | | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Cervix | | | | 4 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Uterus | | | | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Prostate | | | | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Thigh | | | | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Carcinomatosis | | | | 7 | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| TOTALS | | | | 107 | — | 5 | 10 | 38 | 54 |

TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, but no deaths from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1964 is shown in the following table :—

| Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 138 | 115 | 253 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 150 | 128 | 278 |

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1964

| Age Periods | NEW CASES | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Years : | | | | | | | | |
| 0— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2— | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5— | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20— | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25— | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 35— | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 45— | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55— | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 65— | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 75 and over | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 15 | 7 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 22 | | 2 | | 2 | | — | |

Tuberculosis. New cases and Mortality, 1955-1964

| Year | NEW CASES | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|------|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1955 | 28 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 1956 | 20 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 11 | — | 5 | 1 |
| 1957 | 18 | 13 | 2 | — | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| 1958 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | — |
| 1959 | 18 | 13 | — | 1 | 13 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 1960 | 22 | 9 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 1961 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | — |
| 1962 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| 1963 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | 1 |
| 1964 | 15 | 7 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |

The Chest Clinic is situated at Stretford Memorial Hospital where all facilities for diagnosis and ambulatory treatment are available.

Non-Notified Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis which had not been previously notified.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention

There was one occasion during the year under review to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of an aged and infirm person suffering from grave chronic disease and unable to devote to herself, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

SECTION G

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DELEGATED TO THE BOROUGH

Under the Local Government Act, 1958

In accordance with the delegation scheme formulated under the Local Government Act, 1958, certain Health and Welfare Services which had previously been administered by the Lancashire County Council through their Divisional Health Committee No. 16 became the responsibility of the Borough as from 1st October, 1960.

The services concerned are as follows :—

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21—Health Centres.

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23—Midwifery.

Section 24—Health Visiting.

Section 25—Home Nursing.

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care.

Section 29—Home Help Service.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Mental Health Services

(with the exception of the provision of
residential accommodation)

National Assistance Act, 1948

Sections 29 and 30—Welfare Services for Handicapped
Persons.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Registration of Nurseries and Child-Minders.

A brief outline of the services provided under these functions and a record of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1964, is contained in the following pages.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified Births (i.e., occurring) in the Borough, together with inward and outward transfers, during 1964

| | IN HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOMES, ETC. | | | | | | | | | | IN THE HOME | | | | | | TOTAL | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|--------|-----|-------|--------------|----|--------|----|-------|-------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|--------------|-------|--------|-----|-------|-----|-----|---|----|
| | Live Births | | | | | Still Births | | | | | Live Births | | | | | Still Births | | | | | | | | |
| | *Pre-mature | | Mature | | Total | *Pre-mature | | Mature | | Total | *Pre-mature | | Mature | | Total | *Pre-mature | | Mature | | Total | | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | | |
| TOTALS occurring in the Borough 1964 | 18 | 10 | 314 | 295 | 332 | 305 | 2 | — | 9 | 9 | 143 | 132 | 152 | 141 | 1 | — | 27 | 19 | 457 | 427 | 484 | 446 | 3 | — |
| Total outward transfers | 9 | 7 | 202 | 182 | 211 | 189 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 7 | 202 | 182 | 211 | 189 | 2 | — |
| Total inward transfers | 19 | 44 | 369 | 341 | 388 | 385 | 8 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 44 | 369 | 341 | 388 | 385 | 8 | 11 |
| Final number belonging to the Borough | 28 | 47 | 481 | 454 | 509 | 501 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 143 | 132 | 152 | 141 | 1 | — | 37 | 56 | 624 | 586 | 661 | 642 | 9 | 11 |

* A birth is regarded as "Premature" if the birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less.

Births are NOTIFIED within 48 hours of birth. Registration may be made at any time up to 42 days after birth.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

There are no Health Centres in the Borough and no proposals for the future.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Ante-Natal sessions are held at the four clinics within the Borough and are attended by the Medical Officer and Midwife. Routine blood and urine tests are carried out, and free dental and chiropody treatment is available for all expectant mothers.

Relaxation exercise classes are held weekly by the physio-therapist, and mothercraft is taught by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Work done at Ante-Natal Clinics during 1964

| Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics (including midwives' sessions) | No. of sessions | No. of individual women attending | No. of attendances |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Old Trafford | 72 | 96 | 555 |
| Trafford Park | 18 | 31 | 83 |
| Mitford Street | 34 | 64 | 188 |
| Lostock | 16 | 26 | 70 |
| TOTALS | 140 | 217 | 896 |

Work done at Relaxation Clinics during 1964

| Name of Clinic | No. of sessions | No. of individual women attending | No. of attendances |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Old Trafford ... | 51 | 212 | 1,401 |

Post-Natal Care

There are no specific post-natal clinics in the Borough but post-natal examinations are carried out in conjunction with the ante-natal clinics.

Post-Natal Examinations of Women Confined during 1964

| | Confined in hospital | Confined in private nursing homes | Confined at home | |
|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Doctor engaged | No doctor engaged |
| (a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Borough who were confined during the year ... | 949 | 2 | 248 | 7 |
| (b) Number of those in (a) above known to have had a post-natal pelvic examination by a doctor between the fifth and twelfth weeks after confinement | 734 | 2 | 198 | 3 |
| Proportion (per cent.) of (b) to (a) | 77% | 100% | 80% | 43% |

Child Welfare Centres

There are four child welfare clinics serving the Borough to which mothers are encouraged to bring all children who have not reached the age of five years. A medical officer is available for consultation at all clinics and Health Visitors are present to interview and advise mothers on all aspects of physical and mental health.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, smallpox vaccination and poliomyelitis vaccination is available free.

Certain proprietary foods are on sale at all centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and the distribution and sale of Ministry of Health Welfare Foods is undertaken. These welfare foods comprise National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

Summary of attendances at CHILD WELFARE CENTRES during 1964

| Child Welfare Centre | No. of Sessions | No. of individual children attending who were born in | | | No. of attendances of children at ages | | | Average attendances by all children (per session) |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|------|-----------|--|-------|-------|---|
| | | 1964 | 1963 | 1959-1962 | 0-1 | 1-2 | 2-4 | |
| Old Trafford | 100 | 389 | 315 | 202 | 3,393 | 569 | 365 | 43.3 |
| Mitford Street | 109 | 325 | 243 | 341 | 4,005 | 760 | 676 | 49.9 |
| Trafford Park | 51 | 55 | 48 | 42 | 705 | 183 | 61 | 18.6 |
| Lostock | 53 | 96 | 103 | 143 | 2,045 | 502 | 543 | 58.3 |
| TOTALS | 313 | 865 | 709 | 728 | 10,148 | 2,014 | 1,645 | 44.1 |

Welfare Foods distributed during 1964

The following issues of National Welfare Foods were made from all Centres in the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1964 :—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| National Dried Milk | ... | ... | 9,721 tins |
| Cod Liver Oil | ... | ... | 1,343 bottles |
| Vitamin A and D tablets | ... | ... | 1,244 packets |
| Orange Juice | ... | ... | 11,049 bottles |

Dental Care

Dental treatment, including the supply and repair of dentures, is provided free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Clinics are held at Trafford Public Hall and Mitford Street.

Work of the Dental Officers during 1964

| | Children under 5 years of age and NOT attending school | Expec- tant Mothers | Nursing Mothers | Total |
|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Number inspected | 270 | 33 | 32 | 335 |
| Number treated | 182 | 23 | 44 | 249 |
| Number treated who were rendered dentally fit ... | 150 | 9 | 19 | 178 |
| Number of extractions ... | 364 | 68 | 197 | 629 |
| Number of administrations of anaesthetics — Local ... | — | 14 | 31 | 45 |
| General ... | 137 | 14 | 22 | 173 |
| Number of fillings | 221 | 13 | 12 | 246 |
| Number of crowns | 18 | — | — | 18 |
| Number of scalings, or scal- ings and gum treatment ... | — | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Number of silver nitrate treatments | — | — | — | — |
| Number of radiographs ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| Number of dentures provided | | | | |
| Complete | — | 2 | 17 | 19 |
| Partial | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| Repaired | — | — | 1 | 1 |

Ascertainment of Deafness

In view of the importance of early diagnosis of deafness, all Health Visitors have received special training in its ascertainment and screening tests are conducted at clinic sessions. All cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Department of Education for the Deaf at Manchester University.

Screening Tests conducted during 1964

| | First Tests | | | | | Second Tests | | | | | Third Tests | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|
| | Age in Years | | | | | Age in Years | | | | | Age in Years | | | | |
| | 0- | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 0- | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 0- | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- |
| Vulnerable ... | 74 | 20 | 6 | 1 | - | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others ... | 174 | 16 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing of urine for Phenylketonuria is carried out at the infant welfare centres.

Screening Tests for Phenylketonuria carried out during 1964

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Number of tests performed ... | ... | 1,963 |
| Number found negative ... | ... | 1,963 |
| Number found positive ... | ... | Nil |

Premature Infants

Premature infants are those who weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Special attention is given by Health Visitors to all premature babies, working in close liaison with the Midwife if the confinement is at home. Special equipment is available on loan to assist in the proper care of the premature infant and specially heated cots are used for the transportation of premature babies to hospital.

Premature births notified during 1964 after adjustments for inward and outward transfers.

| | Born at Home | Born in Hospital or Maternity Home | Total |
|--|--------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Total Premature Births ... | 18 | 75 | 93 |
| Died within 24 hours ... | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Percentage of Infants surviving 24 hours ... | 89% | 89% | 89% |
| Survived 28 days ... | 16 | 60 | 76 |
| Percentage of Infants surviving 28 days ... | 89% | 80% | 82% |

Incidence of Congenital Abnormalities

Since the 1st January, 1964, a scheme has been in operation for the notification to the Health Department by midwives and hospital authorities of any congenital malformations observed in newly born infants.

The following table indicates the number and rate per 1,000 births of congenital malformations notified during the year :—

| Administrative Area | No. of births | | | No. of infants with malformations | No. of malformations | Rate per 1,000 total births | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Live | Still | Total | | | Infants with malformations | Malformations |
| Stretford | 1,303 | 20 | 1,323 | 28 | 31 | 21.2 | 22.7 |
| Lancashire County Total | 43,006 | 760 | 43,766 | 773 | 899 | 17.7 | 20.5 |

The 31 malformations referred to in the above table are listed as follows:—

(a) Central Nervous System

Anencephalus 8

Hydrocephalus 2

Defects of spinal cord 2

Spina bifida 3

(b) Alimentary System

Defects of alimentary system 1

Rectal and anal atresia 1

(c) Uro-genital system

Defects of bladder and urethra 1

Hypospadias,

epispadias 1

(d) Limbs

Defects of lower limb 1

Polydactyly 1

Talipes 7

Other defects of hand 1

(e) Other Malformations

Mongolism 2

Day Nurseries

Four day nurseries are provided in the Borough, and priority is given to the admission of children regarded as social cases, usually when the persons solely responsible for the care of young children must of necessity go out to earn a living. A charge is made for this service according to means.

Training Nurseries

During the year, the Minister of Health gave approval to the designation of No. 1 Day Nursery, Beresford Road, and No. 5 Day Nursery, Northumberland Road, as Training Nurseries for participation in the N.N.E.B. Training Scheme. One 1st-year and one 2nd-year Nursery Student on courses being held at the College of Further Education, Newton-le-Willows commenced training at each Nursery in September.

DAY NURSERIES
Summary of attendances during 1964

| Nursery | Number of Places Approved | | Mondays to Fridays only | | | No. of Children at end of year | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|--------|--|--------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 0—1 2—4 | | No. of Days Open | Total attendances at ages 0—1 2—4 | | Proportion of attendances to Day Places (All ages) | On Registers | On Waiting Lists |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Beresford Road ... | 10 | 24 | 249 | 1,545 | 4,365 | 69·8% | 8 | 6 |
| Victoria Park ... | 10 | 24 | 250 | 1,751 | 5,015 | 79·6% | 15 | 19 |
| Seymour Grove ... | 12 | 26 | 246 | 1,135 | 5,390 | 69·8% | 6 | 17 |
| Northumberland Rd. | 18 | 22 | 244 | 2,342 | 5,175 | 77% | 11 | 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 50 | 96 | 989 | 6,773 | 19,945 | 74% | 40 | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | 66 |

DAY NURSERIES

Social Cases attending the Day Nurseries

| DAY NURSERY | A.1 | A.2 | A.3 | A.4 | A.5 | A.6 | A.7 | Social Cases— Total No. of children attending | Total No. of children attending during year | % Social Cases |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|---|----------------|
| Beresford Road | 2 | 3 | 10 | 10 | — | — | 11 | 36 | 57 | 63·2 |
| Victoria Park | 7 | 2 | 8 | 6 | — | — | 10 | 33 | 51 | 64·7 |
| Seymour Grove | 5 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 47 | 70 | 67·1 |
| Northumberland Road | 5 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 47 | 71 | 66·2 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 249 | 65·5% |

CODE :—A.1. Special Cases due to illness, confinement, etc. of mothers.
A.2. Widows.
A.3. Women separated, divorced or deserted.
A.4. Unmarried Mothers.

CODE :—A.5. Women whose husbands are invalids or work part-time.
A.6. Widowers or fathers separated, divorced or deserted.
A.7. Any other special reasons, e.g., problem families, unsatisfactory living conditions, children requiring special care, etc.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Officially the unmarried mother is entitled to similar services and benefits under the National Health Service Act as the married mother, but these services are not always adequate to meet her needs. She often requires special advice and help and this work is carried out by the Health Visiting staff.

Advice quite often required by the unmarried mother includes such subjects as affiliation orders, adoption procedure, hostel accommodation, before, during and after confinement, placements of child with foster parents, or placement in a day nursery.

No Mother and Baby Homes are administered by the Local Health Authority but the admission of unmarried mothers to Hostels is arranged through moral welfare societies, payment being made on a case basis.

Under these arrangements twelve unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year ended 31st. December, 1964 as follows :—

| Mother and Baby Homes | No. of Cases | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Ante-Natal | Post-Natal |
| St. Agnes House, Withington ... | — | 1 |
| St. Ann's, Heywood ... | 2 | — |
| St. Teresa's, Salford ... | 3 | 1 |
| The Grange, Wilpshire ... | 4 | — |
| Sacred Heart, Kendal ... | 1 | — |
| | — | — |
| | 10 | 2 |
| | == | == |

Family Planning Clinics

Women who for health reasons require advice on birth control may be referred to a family planning clinic, payment being made to the voluntary association administering such clinics on a case basis.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery scheme provides for the employment of whole-time midwives who attend the confinements of patients in their own homes. Maternity outfits are supplied free to such patients.

The staff establishment was increased during the year from six to seven domiciliary midwives, mainly to meet the increased demand for nursing visits necessitated by a large increase in the number of mothers discharged from hospital early in the puerperium. It had not been possible to fill this vacancy, however, and at the end of the year there were six midwives employed by the authority.

In addition to the Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, there were 11 Midwives on the staff at Stretford Memorial Hospital at 31st December, 1964.

Cases attended by all Midwives in the Borough during the year 1964

| | Confinements | Cases in which analgesics were given |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Local Health Authority Midwives | 293 | 260 |
| (b) Hospital Services | 625 | 594 |
| Total | 918 | 854 |

Proportion of births in the Borough attended by Local Health Authority Midwives during the year 1964 :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Total number of live and still births occurring in the Borough | 933 |
| (b) Total number of live and still births belonging to the Borough | 1,323 |
| (c) Number of (a) which were domiciliary | 294 |
| (d) Number of (c) which were attended by L.H.A. Midwives | 293 |
| (e) Percentage of (d) to (a) | 31% |
| (f) Percentage of (d) to (b) | 22% |
| (g) Percentage of (d) to (c) | 99% |

Summary of Work by Local Health Authority Midwives during 1964

(a) Confinements and Miscarriages

| Confinements (1) | | | | | Miscarriages (2) | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Dr. NOT booked | | Dr. booked | | Total | Dr. NOT booked | | Dr. booked | | Total |
| Dr. present at Delivery | Dr. NOT present at Delivery | Dr. present at Delivery | Dr. NOT present at Delivery | | Dr. present at Delivery | Dr. NOT present at Delivery | Dr. present at Delivery | Dr. NOT present at Delivery | |
| 1 | 1 | 16 | 275 | 293 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 5 |

(b) Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths

| Live-births | | | Stillbirths | | | Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 10th day | Deaths | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|--------|-----------------------|
| Dr. present at Delivery | Dr. NOT present at Delivery | Total | Dr. present at Delivery | Dr. NOT present at Delivery | Total | | Mother | Child (under 1 month) |
| 17 | 275 | 292 | — | 1 | 1 | 511 | — | 2 |

(c) Visits

| To confinements and miscarriages shown in section (a) above (1) | To hospital discharges shown in section (b)(3) above (2) | Total (3) | Total number of visits included in column (1) which were made between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (i.e., night visits) (4) |
|--|---|--------------|--|
| 7,475 | 1,772 | 9,247 | 334 |

(d) Confinements at which analgesics were administered

| | Gas/Air | | | | Pethidene | | Trilene | Total |
|---|---------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------|-------|
| | Alone | With Pethidene | With Trilene | With Pethidene and Trilene | Alone | With Trilene | Alone | |
| Midwives Dr. present at delivery ... | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 16 |
| Dr. NOT present at delivery ... | — | — | — | 18 | 9 | 104 | 113 | 244 |
| TOTAL ... | — | — | — | 19 | 12 | 109 | 120 | 260 |

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

The Council are responsible for providing a service of health visitors whose duties are broadly speaking that of health teacher and family adviser.

Health Visitors have nursing and midwifery qualifications in addition to possessing the health visitor's certificate and are specially equipped to deal with social problems. They frequently act as the link between the family and the various statutory and voluntary social services available to them.

Whilst health visitors are concerned with all classes of the community needing health education or advice on social problems particular attention is given to the care of infants and young children, the aged, the handicapped, and problem families. Health Visitors also attend regularly at ante-natal clinics, relaxation classes, child welfare centres and school health inspections. Other duties carried out include assistance with vaccination and immunisation programmes, the carrying out of special surveys, screening tests in connection with the ascertainment of defective hearing in young children, and enquiries into applications for admission to convalescent homes. This list is not intended to be comprehensive but does indicate the varied scope of the work of health visitors.

The staff establishment provides for 15 Health Visitors, but at the end of the year the number of Health Visitors employed was only eight owing to difficulties in recruitment of Staff. Three School/Clinic Nurses were employed to relieve Health Visitors by assisting in Clinics and Schools.

Number of Visits by Health Visitors during 1964

Expectant Mothers :

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total Visits | ... | ... | ... | 254 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Children under five years of age :

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Total Visits | ... | ... | ... | 15,061 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|

Adults (excluding expectant mothers) :

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Total Visits | ... | ... | ... | 1,657 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

Other Cases :

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total visits | ... | ... | ... | 645 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Ineffective visits | ... | ... | ... | 2,629 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------|
| TOTAL VISITS | ... | ... | 20,246 |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------|

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

The Council are responsible for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing care in their own homes. The services of District Nurses are obtained through the recommendation of general practitioners, with whom they work in close co-operation.

All the District Nurses employed are State Registered Nurses, most of whom have undertaken “ district training ” for the examination of the Queen’s Institute of District Nursing.

The staff establishment is nine District Nurses, and eight nurses were employed at the end of the year. In addition, three assistant nurses were employed, mainly in nursing the aged and chronic sick under the supervision of the State Registered Nurses.

(a) General Nursing Cases Attended

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------|
| (i) No. on registers at end of 1963 | ... | ... | 287 |
| (ii) New cases attended during 1964 | ... | ... | 706 |
| Total | ... | ... | <u>993</u> |
| (iii) LESS cases completed (i.e., attendances ceased during 1964) | ... | ... | <u>693</u> |
| (iv) No. on registers at end of 1964 | ... | ... | <u><u>300</u></u> |

(b) Visits paid during 1964

| | Day | Night | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|
| To general cases on registers | ... 31,090 | 153 | 31,243 |
| Casual advisory visits | ... 1,651 | 3 | 1,654 |
| Other advisory interviews | ... 687 | — | 687 |
| Totals | <u>... 33,428</u> | <u>156</u> | <u><u>33,584</u></u> |

HOME NURSING — ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES
Table 1 — By Duration of Treatments and Frequency of Visits —
Completed cases for year ended 31st December, 1964

| Disease or Ailment | Total No. of Cases | Duration of Treatments | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Length of treatment (days) | Average duration of treatment (weeks) | Total Visits | | Average No. of visits (day and night) |
| | | | | Day | Night | |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 5 | 3,093 | 88.4 | 468 | — | 93.6 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 12 | 184 | 2.2 | 165 | — | 13.8 |
| Cancer | 46 | 2,537 | 7.9 | 1,721 | 25 | 38.0 |
| Diabetes | 18 | 1,880 | 14.9 | 1,041 | — | 57.8 |
| Anaemias and other blood diseases | 77 | 33,297 | 61.8 | 6,220 | 3 | 80.8 |
| Mental, psychoneurotic disorders | 5 | 439 | 12.5 | 122 | — | 24.4 |
| Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis | 23 | 1,440 | 8.9 | 976 | 6 | 42.7 |
| Other diseases of central nervous system | 27 | 7,396 | 39.1 | 2,099 | 3 | 77.9 |
| Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process | 5 | 1,093 | 31.2 | 450 | — | 90.0 |
| Diseases of heart and circulatory system | 37 | 7,638 | 29.5 | 2,656 | 1 | 71.8 |
| Influenza | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 9 | 90 | 1.4 | 91 | — | 10.1 |
| Bronchitis | 38 | 1,412 | 5.3 | 491 | — | 12.9 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 13 | 341 | 3.7 | 102 | 4 | 8.2 |
| Diseases of digestive system | 41 | 1,034 | 3.6 | 362 | — | 8.8 |
| Diseases of genito-urinary system | 18 | 1,929 | 15.3 | 643 | — | 35.7 |
| Diseases of the skin | 25 | 904 | 5.2 | 373 | — | 14.9 |
| Diseases of bones and organs of movement (including rheumatism and arthritis) | 36 | 11,781 | 46.8 | 4,913 | — | 136.5 |
| Senility and ill-defined conditions | 168 | 20,016 | 17.0 | 6,008 | 1 | 35.8 |
| Burns and scalds | 3 | 101 | 4.8 | 40 | — | 13.3 |
| Other accidents, injuries, etc. | 10 | 405 | 5.8 | 224 | — | 22.4 |
| All other conditions | 46 | 761 | 2.4 | 467 | — | 10.2 |
| TOTALS | 662 | 97,771 | 21.1 | 29,632 | 43 | 44.8 |
| | | | | | | 2.1 |

HOME NURSING —

ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES

TABLE 2
Year ended 31st December, 1964

| | Stretford Borough | | Admin. County | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. |
| 1. Total completed cases analysed | 662 | 100 | 30,481 | 100 |
| 2. Sex and age groups— (age in years) | | | | |
| 0—M | 10 | 1·5 | 672 | 2·2 |
| F | 6 | 0·9 | 403 | 1·3 |
| 5—M | 4 | 0·6 | 405 | 1·3 |
| F | 2 | 0·3 | 279 | 0·9 |
| 15—M | 32 | 4·8 | 1,514 | 5·0 |
| F | 91 | 13·7 | 4,059 | 13·3 |
| 45—M | 53 | 8·0 | 2,912 | 9·6 |
| F | 113 | 17·1 | 4,654 | 15·3 |
| 65—M | 114 | 17·2 | 5,389 | 17·7 |
| F | 237 | 35·8 | 10,194 | 33·4 |
| All ages M | 213 | 32·2 | 10,892 | 35·7 |
| F | 449 | 67·8 | 19,589 | 64·3 |
| 3. Agency of reference :— Services of nurse requested by :— | | | | |
| General practitioner ... | 579 | 87·5 | 25,416 | 83·4 |
| Hospital | 76 | 11·5 | 3,657 | 12·0 |
| P.H. Authority ... | 6 | 0·9 | 654 | 2·1 |
| Direct | — | — | 684 | 2·2 |
| Other | 1 | 0·2 | 70 | 0·2 |
| 4. Disposal of Cases :— | | | | |
| Recovered, relieved, etc. | 288 | 43·5 | 16,225 | 53·2 |
| Admitted to hospital ... | 91 | 13·7 | 5,463 | 17·9 |
| Died | 153 | 23·1 | 4,930 | 16·2 |
| Gone away | 28 | 4·2 | 1,216 | 4·0 |
| Out-patient, X-ray, etc.... | 81 | 12·2 | 1,847 | 6·1 |
| Nurse withdrawn ... | 20 | 3·0 | 730 | 2·4 |
| Other | 1 | 0·2 | 70 | 0·2 |

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

Facilities are provided for the free vaccination of any person desiring it either at the clinics or by general practitioners. Supplies of vaccine lymph are obtained through the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Number of Vaccinations performed during 1964

| Primary Vaccinations | | | | | Re-vaccinations | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|-----|-------|-----------------|----|----|-----|-------|
| Age in Years | | | | | Age in Years | | | | |
| Under 2 | 2– | 5– | 15– | Total | Under 2 | 2– | 5– | 15– | Total |
| 367 | 40 | 12 | 45 | 464 | — | 6 | 17 | 128 | 151 |

| Age in Years | By Local Health Authority Medical Officers | | | By General Practitioners | | | Total | | |
|--------------------------|--|----|-----|--------------------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|
| | Under 5 | 5+ | 15+ | Under 5 | 5+ | 15+ | Under 5 | 5+ | 15+ |
| Primary Vaccinations ... | 174 | 5 | 5 | 233 | 7 | 40 | 407 | 12 | 45 |
| Re-vaccinations ... | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 17 | 127 | 6 | 17 | 128 |
| TOTALS ... | 175 | 5 | 6 | 238 | 24 | 167 | 413 | 29 | 173 |

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus can be given as a “triple” vaccine, or a “combined” vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough or tetanus or a “single” vaccine against diphtheria alone. As with smallpox vaccination, immunisations are provided either at the clinics or by general practitioners.

Immunisations against Diphtheria completed during the year 1964

| Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary immunisation during the year 1964 | | | Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course) |
|--|-----------|-------|---|
| Year of Birth | | | |
| 1960–1964 | 1950–1959 | Total | Total All ages |
| 827 | 36 | 863 | 656 |

Immunisations against Whooping Cough completed during the year 1964

| Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year 1964 | | | Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course) |
|--|-----------|-------|---|
| Year of Birth | | | |
| 1960–1964 | 1950–1959 | Total | Total All ages |
| 815 | 8 | 823 | 149 |

Notification of cases of Whooping Cough during 1964, after correction of diagnosis

| Age Group | | | | | Total under 5 Years |
|-----------|----|----|----|---------------|---------------------|
| 0– | 1– | 2– | 3– | 4 but under 5 | |
| 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 27 |

The following table indicates the proportion of immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, carried out by Local Health Authority Medical Officers and by General Practitioners :—

| | By L.H.A. Medical Officers | By General Practitioners | Total |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Primary Immunisations (Full Course) | 520 | 343 | 863 |
| Reinforcement Injections ... | 547 | 111 | 658 |
| Total | 1,067 | 454 | 1,521 |

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada or America, dental surgeons and their staffs and families, nurses and public health staffs and their families are also eligible for vaccination. Vaccination by means of injections of Salk vaccine has now been largely superseded by the use of Sabin oral vaccine, which gives a greater degree of protection against poliomyelitis. This vaccine is administered by drops on sugar lumps, or on a spoon in the case of young babies, the full course of three doses being given at intervals of four to eight weeks. As with diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination the work is carried out either at clinics or by general practitioners.

Vaccinations performed during 1964

SALK VACCINE

| Age Groups | Primary Course Second Injection | Re-inforcement |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Born prior to 1933 | 2 | — |
| Born in years 1933–1942 inc. ... | 2 | 1 |
| Born in years 1943–1964 inc. ... | 48 | 11 |
| Total (all ages) | 52 | 12 |

SABIN VACCINE (Oral)

| Age Groups | Number of persons who completed a course | Re-inforcement |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Born prior to 1933 | 28 | — |
| Born in years 1933–1942 inc. ... | 59 | 3 |
| Born in years 1943–1964 inc. ... | 781 | 298 |
| Total (all ages) | 868 | 301 |

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION STATISTICS 1964

- (1) **Smallpox**

Figures include children aged under 2 years who were vaccinated during 1964. The percentages are based on the number of live births during 1963.
- (2) **Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough**

Figures include all children born in 1963 who have been vaccinated at any time. The percentages are based on total live births during 1963.
- (3)

All percentages are calculated on the same basis as those issued annually by the Ministry of Health to all local health authorities.

| | PERCENTAGES VACCINATED | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Smallpox | Poliomyelitis | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria |
| | Children under 2 | Children born in 1963 | Children born in 1963 | Children born in 1963 |
| Stretford | 30 | 40 | 63 | 63 |
| Administrative County | 28 | 58 | 68 | 69 |

Schedule of Vaccination

Vaccinations and immunisations are carried out in accordance with the following schedule :—

| Age | Visit | Vaccine | Injection | Interval |
|--|-------|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1 to 6 months ... | 1 | Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis | 1 | 4-6 weeks |
| | 2 | Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis | 2 | 4-6 weeks |
| | 3 | Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis | 3 | |
| 7 to 11 months ... | 4 | Poliomyelitis (oral) | — | 4-8 weeks |
| | 5 | Poliomyelitis (oral) | — | 4-8 weeks |
| | 6 | Poliomyelitis (oral) | — | |
| 18 to 21 months ... | 7 | Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis | 4 | |
| Smallpox during the first 2 years, preferably in the second year | | | | |
| School entry ... | | Diphtheria and Tetanus | | |
| 8 to 12 years ... | | Diphtheria and Tetanus Smallpox re-vaccination | | |
| Over 12 years ... | | B.C.G. | | |

SECTION 28 —

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

A Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to carry out domiciliary visiting of notified cases of T.B. and contacts. This work involves close co-operation with the Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board, and the Tuberculosis Visitor attends regularly at the Chest Clinic, Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Extra nourishment may be provided in certain circumstances for persons suffering from tuberculosis where this is recommended by the Chest Physician and four persons received assistance under this scheme during the year.

The work in the Borough was carried out through the part-time services of the Tuberculosis Visitor from Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 16.

Summary of the work of Tuberculosis Visitor for the year 1964

Home visits

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Cases— | | | | |
| (i) Under 65 years | ... | ... | ... | 903 |
| (ii) 65 years and over | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (b) Contacts— | | | | |
| (i) Under 65 years | ... | ... | ... | 908 |
| (ii) 65 years and over | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (c) Other home visits | ... | ... | ... | 226 |
| (d) Ineffective visits (no access, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | 161 |
| (e) Visits to tuberculosis households included in (a) to (c) above | ... | ... | ... | 260 |

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is offered where appropriate to school children from approximately 13 years of age up to school leaving age, and also including students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges, and other establishments of further education.

**Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out by Chest Physicians
during year ended 31st December, 1964**

| Age Groups | Under 2 years | 2-4 years inc. | 5-14 years inc. | 15 years and over |
|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| No. of persons tested for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination ... | 24 | 24 | 13 | 9 |
| No. found positive ... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| No. found negative ... | 23 | 19 | 10 | 6 |
| No. of persons vaccinated | 42 | 19 | 11 | 5 |

**B.C.G. Vaccination of School Leavers and Students by
Assistant Divisional Medical Officers
during year ended 31st December, 1964**

| Category | Number of Schools | Number of children | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Tuberculin tested | Found positive | Found negative | Vaccinated with B.C.G. |
| School children under 14 years | } 3 } | 177 | 30 | 147 | 147 |
| 14 years and over ... | | 24 | 2 | 22 | 22 |
| Students—Further Education | — | — | — | — | — |

Health Education

The staff of the Health Department, and in particular the Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors, are continuously engaged in this important branch of preventive medicine. Activities include talks on health matters to mothers attending the clinics and women's organisations. Mothercraft training is given by Health Visitors to secondary schoolgirls, who compete annually for the "Alice Milne Memorial Prize."

Literature and posters on a wide range of health matters have been distributed and exhibited on all suitable occasions.

Convalescent Home Care

Convalescent Home Care is arranged in suitable cases on the recommendation of a general practitioner, where the need is for a change of environment, regular meals and rest, not involving active medical treatment. The normal period of recuperative convalescence provided is two weeks, and applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.

During 1964, 10 adults were admitted to Convalescent Homes under the scheme, all being free of charge.

Mothercraft Training

Periods of Mothercraft Training may be arranged in approved cases, in residential homes where mothers can be admitted with their children. Persons selected for such training are in the main "problem families" or those in danger of becoming so. The normal period of stay is eight weeks, and at these Homes mothers are helped in solving their domestic problems and given training in child control and household management. A charge is made according to means.

There were no cases dealt with under this scheme during the year.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

A quantity of nursing equipment is held in store at Lostock Clinic for temporary loan to patients who are confined or being nursed at home. There is no charge for this service.

The following articles were on loan to patients at the 31st December, 1964 :—

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 17 Air Rings | 13 Hospital-type single beds |
| 39 Bedpans | 9 Mattresses |
| 2 Rubber Bedpans | 7 Tripod walking aids |
| 13 Backrests | 2 Spark guards |
| 36 Urinals | 6 Lifting apparatus |
| 40 Commode chairs | 30 Wheel chairs |
| 7 Bed cradles | 2 Walking Sticks |
| 10 Elbow crutches | 3 Lifting Hoists |
| 1 Walking Frame | 1 Bed table |
| 1 Bed chair | 5 Fracture boards |

Laundry Service

This service is primarily designed to facilitate the care, in their own homes, of persons, particularly the incontinent, aged and chronic sick, who might otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

Patients are carefully selected and in approved cases sufficient bed linen is supplied on loan to allow a twice weekly delivery and collection. The laundering is undertaken by a hospital of the West Manchester Hospital Management Committee for the local authority.

Patients are assessed to contribute a small charge towards the cost of the service according to their means. During the year the service was provided to 61 patients, involving a total of 899 case weeks.

Chiropody Service

This service is for the time being limited to the aged, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is free and is provided mainly in the clinics, where sessions were held during the year on a four weekly basis, as follows :—

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| Old Trafford Clinic | ... | 10 sessions per month |
| Mitford Street Clinic | ... | 12 sessions per month |
| Trafford Park Clinic | ... | 2 sessions per month |
| Lostock Clinic | ... | 4 sessions per month |

Ambulance Service transport is provided where necessary to take patients to the clinic for treatment. Domiciliary treatment may be provided on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, health visitor, midwife or district nurse in cases where the patient is unable, for medical reasons, to visit the clinic.

In addition to the service provided in the clinics, a chiropodist makes a monthly visit to the two old people's homes in the Borough, Grangethorpe and Harry Lord House, and during the year a total of 264 treatments were given to 80 persons at these two Homes.

Summary of Chiropody Treatment provided during the year ended 31st December, 1964

| | No. of Clinics | Total No. of Sessions held | No. of treatments given to patients | | | No. of individuals treated | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|----------------------------|---------|-------|
| | | | In Clinics | At Home | Total | In Clinics | At Home | Total |
| Directly provided service ... | 4 | 380 | 2,797 | 63 | 2,860 | 775 | 15 | 790 |

| | No. of treatments given to patients | | | | | No. of individuals treated | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Aged Persons | Handicapped Persons | Expectant Mothers | Total | | Aged Persons | Handicapped Persons | Expectant Mothers | Total |
| Directly provided service ... | 2,854 | — | 6 | 2,860 | | 785 | — | 5 | 790 |

SECTION 29 — HOME HELP SERVICE

The services of a Home Help are available to expectant mothers, either for a confinement at home or in hospital ; to families deprived of the mother's care due to her illness, or in cases where there is other illness in the family and assistance for the housewife is considered necessary ; and to sick or aged persons living alone who are unable to look after themselves. The majority of Home Helps are now employed in the care of the aged in their own homes, and this forms an extremely important part of the service. The Home Help carries out all the domestic work which would normally be done by the housewife, who she is in effect replacing. She is, therefore, expected to keep the house clean and tidy, prepare meals, carry out the shopping, do the household laundry, look after the children, and attend to any sick person so far as one would expect the ordinary housewife so to do. Duties involving a knowledge of nursing techniques are not expected of her.

The majority of Home Helps are part-time employees who work under the general direction of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant. The duties of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant include the recruitment, supervision and training of Home Helps, assessing the amount of help required in households, allocation of work and investigating the financial circumstances of applicants for the service in order to assess their ability to pay towards the cost in accordance with an approved scale.

One Home Help Organiser, one Assistant Home Help Organiser, one full-time Home Help and 205 part-time Home Helps (89 whole-time equivalents) were employed at 31st December, 1964.

Cases attended during 1964

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Confinement at home | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| (b) Confinement away from home | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| (c) Mentally disordered—aged under 65 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (d) Chronic sick aged under 65 | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| (e) Chronic sick, aged and infirm (65 or over) | ... | ... | ... | 577 |
| (f) All other cases aged 65 or over | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| (g) All other cases aged under 65 | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Total | | | | 692 |

Evening and Night Helps

Home Helps may be provided outside the normal working hours in cases of emergency, and this is of great assistance in providing for the home care of the aged. Evening helps are engaged to pay a visit in the late evening in order to assist the elderly infirm to bed and to ensure that they are comfortable for the night. This service is usually allocated to the very infirm, where the risk of accidents in the home is considered to be rather high.

Evening helps were provided in three cases, and 730 evening visits were made during the year.

A night help is intended to cover emergencies and may be provided to sit up with a sick person who would otherwise be left alone during the night. Help of this nature is provided usually when there are no relatives or in order to relieve a relative of the strain of sitting up during the night for prolonged periods. One case was assisted under this scheme during the year, involving a total of 19 night attendances.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Mental Health Services

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, the problems of mental illness are approached in much the same way as with other illnesses, and an increasing burden of responsibility for the care and after-care of patients in their own homes falls upon the Mental Welfare Officers employed by the Local Health Authority. These Officers make regular visits offering help and guidance to patients, mainly at the request of general practitioners, but in many cases at the request of hospital authorities for the after-care of patients who have been discharged from hospital.

The Mental Welfare Officers work in close co-operation with general practitioners in dealing with arrangements for the admission of patients to hospital for treatment, in the case of both informal and compulsory emergency admissions. They also maintain a close liaison with the hospitals, and regularly attend the psychiatric clinic held at Stretford Memorial Hospital.

The part-time services of the three Mental Welfare Officers employed by the County Council Health Division No. 16 are available in the Borough.

Training Centres

There are two Training Centres in the area providing facilities for the training of the mentally sub-normal resident in the Stretford, Urmston and Irlam districts. The administration of these centres has not be delegated, however, and remains the responsibility of the County Council Health Division No. 16.

Delamere House Junior Training Centre, Stretford. This is a fifty-place centre offering modern facilities for the training of mentally handicapped children up to the age of 16 years. Transport facilities are provided to and from the centre daily, supervision en-route being provided by a guide specially appointed for the purpose.

Meadowside Adult Training Centre, Urmston. This purpose-built centre was opened in January 1963, and provides sixty places for the training of mentally handicapped adults of both sexes. The type of training given varies with the ability of the trainee, ranging from such simple repetitive tasks as folding circulars for distribution, bundling firewood for resale, to more complicated joinery, assembly work, machining and needle-craft.

A number of contracts have been obtained with local firms covering such activities as the production of bird-houses, birds' feeding tables, umbrella assembly, tray assembly and the packaging of many articles. More varied and ambitious work will be undertaken as training proceeds. (Assistance from local industry in the placement of further contracts would be greatly appreciated).

Most trainees are conveyed by special bus to and from the centre, but those who are able to do so are encouraged to travel by public transport as an integral part of their training. Each trainee receives a modest payment weekly and an incentive bonus system is in operation.

Guardianship

The authority may accept the duties of guardianship, but there were no cases in the Borough during 1964.

Work undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers during 1964

| | Number of visits |
|---|------------------------|
| (a) Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals | 48 |
| (b) Application for compulsory admission to hospital :— | |
| (i) Admission for observation (Section 25) ... | 60 |
| (ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26) ... | 1 |
| (iii) Emergency admission (Section 29) ... | 22 |
| (c) Admission to hospital through Courts (Part V) | 1 |
| (d) Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital | 5 |
| (e) Progress reports in cases on licence | 1 |
| (f) Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended ... | 103 |
| (g) Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after-care :— | |
| (i) Mentally subnormal (including severely subnormal) | 440 |
| (ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill | 762 |
| (h) Visits to hospitals to interview patients ... | 21 |
| (i) Number of prosecutions for non-attendance at Junior Training Centre undertaken | — |
| (j) Other visits | 102 |
| Total | <u>1,566</u> |

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Summary of Cases for the year, 1964

| | Mentally ill (inc. Psychopathic) | | | | Mentally subnormal (inc. severely subnormal) | | | | Totals | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|-------------|-----|---|----|-------------|----|----------|----|-------------|-----|
| | under 16 | | 16 and over | | under 16 | | 16 and over | | under 16 | | 16 and over | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. No. of patients on the register at 1st January, 1964 | — | — | 78 | 111 | 19 | 9 | 32 | 34 | 19 | 9 | 110 | 145 |
| 2. No. of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year by— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) General Practitioners | — | — | 33 | 31 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 33 | 32 |
| (b) Hospitals | — | — | 6 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 17 |
| (c) Local Education Authorities | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| (d) Other sources | — | — | 14 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 17 |
| 3. Totals of 1 and 2 above | — | — | 131 | 171 | 20 | 15 | 37 | 40 | 20 | 15 | 168 | 211 |
| 4. No. of patients removed from the register during the year on account of:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Death | — | — | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 4 |
| (b) Removal out of area | — | — | 11 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 11 | 14 |
| (c) Admitted to hospital for long-term care | — | — | 5 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| (d) No longer in need of Mental Health Service | — | — | 7 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 15 |
| (e) Other reasons | — | — | 10 | 13 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 10 | 14 |
| 5. No. of patients on register at 31st December, 1964 | — | — | 93 | 123 | 17 | 13 | 37 | 34 | 17 | 13 | 130 | 157 |

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Classification of Patients as at 31st December, 1964

| | Mentally ill | | | | Psychopath | | | | Subnormal | | | | Severely Subnormal | | | | Totals | | | | Grand Total |
|--|--------------|----|-------------|-----|------------|----|-------------|----|-----------|----|-------------|----|--------------------|----|-------------|----|----------|----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| | Under 16 | | 16 and over | | Under 16 | | 16 and over | | Under 16 | | 16 and over | | Under 16 | | 16 and over | | Under 16 | | 16 and over | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Classification of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.64 :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Attending Junior Training Centre ... | — | — | 93 | 123 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 2 | — | — | 17 | 13 | 29 | 32 | 17 | 13 | 130 | 157 | 317 |
| (b) No. in (a) requiring special care ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 9 | — | 1 | 13 | — | — | 1 | 23 |
| (c) Attending Adult Training Centre ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| (d) No. in (c) requiring special care ... | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 14 | — | — | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| (e) Awaiting admission to Training Centres ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| (f) No. in (e) requiring special care ... | — | — | 9 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 45 |
| (g) Awaiting admission to residential hostel ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| (h) Receiving home visits and not included in (a) to (g) above | — | — | 83 | 113 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | — | — | 95 | 120 | 215 |
| 2. No of Patients in area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.64 :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) In urgent need of hospital care ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| (b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 3. No. of admissions for temporary residential care during 1964 :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) To N.H.S. hospitals ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| (b) Elsewhere ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 6 | — | — | 4 | 6 | — | — | 10 |

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTIONS 29 and 30

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

A scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons (general classes) provides a range of services available to any person who is substantially and permanently handicapped by any disability other than a defect of hearing or sight (whose welfare is provided for under separate schemes). A comprehensive register of all such handicapped persons is maintained, and at the end of the year there were 139 persons on the register, classified according to age and disability.

During 1964 adaptations to the houses of eight registered handicapped persons were carried out, free of cost to the applicant, to mitigate the effects of their disabilities.

Holidays at Handicapped Persons' Holiday Homes were provided under the scheme for two persons, and sixteen persons went on group holidays to Holiday Camps at Prestatyn and Caister-on-Sea. Charges were made where applicable according to the financial circumstances of the applicant.

Distinguishing badges are issued for fixing to the windscreen and rear windows of cars whose drivers are severely handicapped, in an endeavour to ease their traffic and parking difficulties. At the end of the year there were fifteen severely disabled drivers to whom badges had been issued under this scheme.

Facilities for the tuition and practice of handicrafts are provided through the services of the Occupational Therapist who is employed by Lancashire County Health Division No. 16. The number of handicapped persons visited at home for instruction in occupational therapy was 80 the total number of visits being 607. A handicraft centre was also held weekly at Lostock Clinic and this was attended by 35 handicapped persons.

The Stretford and District Handicapped People's Club was organised during the previous year on a voluntary basis to provide a social centre for handicapped persons resident in the Borough. The Club has continued to thrive and regular meetings have been held on Monday evenings at Moss Park School. A varied programme of social activities has been organised and the Club has been well attended, the total membership being 72 at the end of the year. Ambulance service Transport was provided for a number of members who were unable to travel on public service vehicles, and voluntary car transport was also provided in a number of cases.

**Details of Handicapped Persons included on the
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)
as at 31st December, 1964**

| Disability | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | Totals | |
|------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|
| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | M. | F. |
| | 0- | 16- | 30- | 50- | 65- | 0- | 16- | 30- | 50- | 65- | | |
| A/E | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| F | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 24 |
| G | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| H/L | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| Q/T | — | — | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| V | — | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | — | 6 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 33 |
| U/W | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| X | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Y | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Z | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 |
| TOTALS... | — | 2 | 9 | 14 | 28 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 20 | 40 | 53 | 86 |

CODE :— A/E Amputation.
F Arthritis and Rheumatism.
G Congenital malformations and deformities.
H/L Diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary, heart or circulatory and respiratory systems, and diseases of the skin.

CODE :— Q/T Injuries and diseases of upper and lower limbs and the spine.
V Organic nervous diseases.
U/W Psychoneurosis and psychosis.
X Tuberculosis (respiratory).
Y Tuberculosis (other than respiratory).
Z General diseases and injuries not included above (*e.g.*, asthma, diabetes, malaria).

Welfare Services for the Handicapped

(b) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The County Council's Welfare Services for Blind and Partially Sighted Persons are provided under a scheme made in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The administration of these services in respect of residents in the Borough has been delegated to the Borough Council since 1st April, 1962.

In this area, the day to day operation of the scheme is carried out through the agency of the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, 74, Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester, to which the Home Teacher of the Blind is seconded for duty.

Brief details of the scheme are given as follows :—

1. Register of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The scheme requires that a register should be kept of blind persons and also a register of partially sighted persons, and as a condition for obtaining services under the scheme an applicant must be on one or other of these registers. Persons who are referred for registration are visited in the first instance by the Home Teacher of the Blind to complete preliminary details. Arrangements are then made for the person to be examined by a recognised Ophthalmologist, the fee being paid by the Authority.

During the year 1964, 20 examinations and 10 re-examinations were arranged.

(a) Number of registered blind persons as at 31st December, 1964

| | Age Group | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-15 | 16-20 | 21-49 | 50-64 | 65 & over | |
| Males | — | 4 | — | 18 | 11 | 25 | 58 |
| Females | — | 2 | — | 7 | 16 | 38 | 63 |
| Total | — | 6 | — | 25 | 27 | 63 | 121 |

(b) Number of registered partially sighted persons as at 31st December, 1964.

| | Age Group | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-15 | 16-20 | 21-49 | 50-64 | 65 & over | Total |
| Males | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Females | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 14 | 19 |
| Total | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 28 |

(c) Source of reference

The following statement is an analysis of the source of reference of persons for inclusion on the blind or partially sighted persons' register :—

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) General practitioner | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (ii) Medical source other than general practitioner | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (iii) National Assistance Board | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| (iv) Lay source other than National Assistance Board | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

2. Visiting of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

When persons have been examined and are included in one of the above-mentioned categories they are visited regularly by the Home Teacher of the Blind whose duties include :—

- Discovery of blind or partially sighted persons and ascertainment of their needs.
- The visitation of blind or partially sighted persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the Council.
- Teaching them whenever practicable to read embossed literature.
- Instructing them in simple pastime occupations in their homes or elsewhere and in methods of overcoming the effects of their disability.
- Generally assisting in promoting their welfare.
- Advising them of all available social services.
- Paying particular attention to those persons, who are also suffering from some other form of handicap, the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness or partial sight.

- (h) Organising Social Centres and Handicraft Classes.
- (i) Advising the blind or partially sighted persons how to claim the financial assistance to which they are entitled from pensions or the National Assistance Board.

3. Workshops for the Blind

Arrangements have been made for a number of blind persons to be employed in Workshops which are provided by voluntary agencies for the blind. At the end of the year three men and five women registered in the Borough were employed in the workshops, engaged in such occupations as machine knitting, brush-making, mattress making and shoe repairing.

4. Home Employment

Blind persons desirous of engaging in work on their own account may be assisted by having their earnings augmented in accordance with an approved scale. There were no persons receiving assistance in this way at the end of the year.

5. Employment in Open Industry

Many blind persons do not wish to be employed in a Workshop for the Blind but prefer to work in open industry. In appropriate cases steps may be taken in consultation with the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Ministry of Labour and the Employment Officer of the Royal National Institute for the Blind to obtain suitable employment.

Occupations of Blind Persons employed in open industry as at 31st December, 1964

| Occupation | Men | Women | Total |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Music Teacher | 1 | — | 1 |
| Shorthand Typist | — | 3 | 3 |
| Braille Copyist | — | 1 | 1 |
| Machine Tool Operator ... | 8 | — | 8 |
| Inspectors and testers ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Upholsterer | 1 | — | 1 |
| Labourers | 2 | — | 2 |
| Domestic and canteen workers | 2 | — | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 | — | 3 |
| | — | — | — |
| | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| | == | == | == |

6. General Social Welfare of the Blind

(a) Library Services

Arrangements are made for the loan of Braille books through the National Library for the Blind.

Talking books are supplied through the Nuffield Talking Book Library for the benefit of blind persons who have been unable to learn Braille. Four persons were in possession of talking-book reproducing machines at the end of the year.

(b) Social and Handicraft Centres

Social and Handicraft Centres are held at the Civic Theatre, Dorset Street, Stretford on the following days :—

Social Centre ... Thursdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.
Handicraft Centre ... Tuesdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.

(c) Facilities for Holidays

Arrangements may be made for the provision of holidays for blind persons of one or two weeks' duration, longer holidays being arranged only in very exceptional circumstances.

Applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost of the holiday in accordance with the scale for handicapped persons, and holidays were arranged for six persons under this scheme during 1964.

7. Residential Accommodation for Aged Blind Persons

For various reasons it is found in some cases that aged blind persons cannot be looked after satisfactorily at home or they may be living alone and are in need of care and attention within the meaning of Section 21(1)(a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In such cases arrangements may be made for their admission to Homes for the Blind managed by Voluntary Organisations.

8. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The following statement gives information as to the incidence of blindness with particular reference to cataract and glaucoma among old people and retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants :—

| (i) Number of cases registered as blind or partially sighted during the year 1964 in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :— (a) no treatment ... (b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)... | Cause of Disability | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | Cataract | Glaucoma | Retro- lental Fibro- plasia | Others |
| (a) no treatment ... | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| (b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)... | 5 | 2 | — | 11 |
| (ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment | 4 | 1 | — | 8 |

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations carried out by the medical staff during 1964 included the following :—

| | No. of examinations |
|--|------------------------|
| (i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees :— | |
| (a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them | 24 |
| (b) No. of forms M.E.5 (statements of fitness) scrutinised | 279 |
| (c) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of Form M.E.5. | 34 |
| (ii) For entry to Stretford Borough Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ... | 114 |
| (iii) For entry to other Local Authority Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ... | 1 |
| (iv) Fitness to resume work | 5 |
| (v) Children Act, 1948 } Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 ... } | 22 |
| (vi) Employment of children outside school hours | 154 |
| (vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges ... | 56 |
| (viii) Children attending Camp Schools | 1 |

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

All premises used as day nurseries and all child minders as defined in this Act must be registered and comply with the standards adopted by the Local Health Authority.

These standards are designed to prevent overcrowding, to ensure that adequate facilities are available and in general to provide for the health and safety of the children. Periodic inspections are carried out by the medical staff to ensure that the conditions of registration are observed.

There were four Registered Child Minders in the Borough as at the 31st December, 1964, the total number of authorised child places being 21. In addition, there were two private Day Nurseries, which had been newly registered during the year, providing a total of 85 authorised child-places.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present to you my Sixteenth Annual Report in connection with the work of your Public Health Inspectors and other Departmental staff and the operations of the Public Cleansing Service. The part played by the environment in the communal life of the Borough is of far-reaching consequence, as indeed, in the private lives of families and individuals. The range of influences which could make for impaired health or even suffering and death is immense. Hazards exist in diseased or unwholesome food, contaminated water, milk, ice cream and prepared foods, pollution of the air we breathe, defective sanitary accommodation and drainage systems, unsatisfactory housing conditions, accumulations of refuse, unhealthy or dangerous conditions in shop, office, factory or home, to say nothing of the possibility of spread of disease by humans, insects or rodents which is aggravated under the very conditions which are described above.

For these important reasons, the resources and technique of the Department must be constantly directed to the maintenance and improvement of standards of hygiene and amenity in the interests of better health. The following pages indicate the scope of duties undertaken for this purpose, and I am pleased to report that all aspects of environmental health are being pursued realistically within the framework of the various enabling Statutes and at the direction of the Health Committee of the Council. Two spheres of activity deserve special mention and have been given priority by the Council. In the creation of smoke control areas, provision has been made to complete the programme in five years by a resolution

of Council to finance the expenditure by way of loan. The clearance of unsound houses and the substitution of newly erected dwellings has also received the approval of Council in relation to an additional thousand substandard properties.

In these projects, as in all other work for the promotion of an improved environment, I have received every encouragement from members of the Council and full co-operation from officers in other Departments. Finally, a loyal team of Departmental colleagues have given of their best to make possible the submission of a satisfactory Report.

Yours obediently,

J. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

(1) INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(a) Investigation of Complaints

Written and verbal complaints received in the Department during the year in respect of defects and unsatisfactory conditions calling for immediate action totalled 957. The following table indicates the nature of the various complaints which were investigated :—

| Nature of Complaint | Number Received |
|--|-----------------|
| Obstructed drains | 47 |
| Obstructed cellar drains... .. | 17 |
| Obstructed watercloset | 6 |
| Obstructed yard drains | 29 |
| Defective watercloset | 26 |
| Defective plaster | 16 |
| Defective house roof | 46 |
| Defective windows | 11 |
| Defective fireplaces | 4 |
| Defective walls | 13 |
| Defective gutters... .. | 18 |
| Defective chimneys | 9 |
| Defective drains | 13 |
| Dampness of house | 19 |
| Accumulation of refuse... .. | 74 |
| General insanitary conditions | 17 |
| House infested with vermin | 138 |
| Rats and mice infesting dwellings | 265 |
| Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated) | 4 |
| Food | 39 |
| Miscellaneous | 146 |
| TOTAL | 957 |

(b) Nature of Visits and Inspections

During the year under review, a further increase in the number of visits and inspections was recorded and resulted in a total of 20,625, as against 18,206, 15,481 and 13,368 in the three previous years. This extra volume of work has been made possible by the enthusiasm of the staff and the reduction in travelling time owing to the increased use of private cars. The following classified statement shows the nature and extent of the visits and inspections :—

| Visits and Inspections | | | | | | | | Number |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Houses— | | | | | | | | |
| Public Health Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,253 |
| Housing Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,909 |
| Rent Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Improvement Grants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 238 |
| Overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Infectious Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 247 |
| Houses Let in Lodgings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,236 |
| Drainage Inspections and Tests | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,183 |
| Rivers and Streams | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Vacant Land and Dumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Stables and Piggeries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Rats and Mice Infestation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 |
| Vermin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 |
| Visits for Estates Department | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 916 |
| Factories with Power | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 262 |
| Factories without Power | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Workplaces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Outworkers' Rooms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Offices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| Cinemas, Public Houses, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Petroleum Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 |
| Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Shops Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 |
| Offensive Trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Smoke Observations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 373 |
| Boilerhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 |
| Smoke Control Area | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,363 |
| Interviews with Owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 430 |
| Revisits to Premises under Notice—Public Health Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,066 |
| Revisits to Premises under Notice—Housing Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,707 |
| Meat and Foods— | | | | | | | | |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Butchers' Shops and Stalls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 191 |
| Fishmongers and Poulterers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Greengrocers and Fruiterers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| Grocers and Other Food Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 557 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 |
| Fried Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| Dairies and Milk Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Food Vehicles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Ice Cream Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Restaurants and Canteens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 476 |
| Other Food Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 |
| Milk Samples | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Food and Drug Samples | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| Ice Cream Samples | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Other Samples | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| Total | | | | | | | | 20,625 |

(c) Resultant Action

The work of inspection and supervision of environmental conditions throughout the Borough resulted in the detection of many defects, items of disrepair and contraventions of bye-laws and statute law, which necessitated the service of Notices. Although a great deal of success is obtained by way of informal action and prompt attention is given to the abatement of nuisances, it was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in a small number of cases, and the following statement shows the formal action taken during the year :—

STATUTORY NOTICES

| Section of Act | Subject | Out-standing 31st Dec., 1963 | Served | Abated | Out-standing 31st Dec., 1964 |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Public Health Act, 1936 | | | | | |
| 39 | Drainage | 9 | 20 | 27 | 2 |
| 45 | Defective watercloset | — | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 60 | Means of escape in case of fire | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 56 | Defective yard surfaces | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 91-100 | Conditions prejudicial to health ... | 20 | 42 | 59 | 3 |
| Public Health Act, 1961 | | | | | |
| 17 | Obstruction of drainage—48 hour notice | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 17(1) | Summary power to remedy stopped-up drain—48 hour notice | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| 18 | Drainage | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| 25 | Emergency measures to deal with dangerous buildings | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| 26 | Defective premises | 1 | 10 | 11 | — |
| 27(1) | Repair or demolition of ruinous or dilapidated buildings ... | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Housing Act, 1957 | | | | | |
| 16 | Time and Place Notices | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 17(1) | Demolition or Closing Order | 2 | 2 | 4 | — |
| | TOTAL... .. | 37 | 94 | 123 | 8 |

The enforcement work of the Inspectorate, both formal and informal, and the many interviews with owners resulted in a considerable quantity of work executed to remedy defects and to make good contraventions, as shown in the following table :—

| Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied | | | | | | Total |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Houses— | | | | | | |
| Chimneys and stacks repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Coppers provided or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Ceiling plaster repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Dampness abated... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Damp-proof courses provided or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Doors repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Eavesguttering repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Fireplaces repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Floors repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Lighting provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Overcrowding abated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Roofs repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 |
| Repairs to water supplies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Sinks repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sashcords provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Stairs repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Ventilation provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Walls (external) repointed, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Wall plaster repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Windows repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Water supplies provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Wastepipes repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Yards and passages paved or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Drainage— | | | | | | |
| Drains cleared of obstructions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| Drains repaired or reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Inspection chambers provided or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Drains sealed off | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Waterclosets— | | | | | | |
| New Waterclosets provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Watercloset compartment repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Watercloset pedestal repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Dustbins— | | | | | | |
| New dustbins provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,414 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | | |
| Offensive accumulations removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Animals—nuisances abated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dirty premises cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Contraventions remedied in— | | | | | | |
| Butchers' premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Food premises generally | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Factories and workplaces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Ice cream premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Boiler plant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Total | | | | | | 1,952 |

(2) FOOD CONTROL

(a) Examination of Other Foods

It will be appreciated that producers and manufacturers of foodstuffs exercise quality control for the purpose of maintaining their own strict standards, but only when the commodities are distributed by way of wholesale and retail channels can the food receive the attention of your Public Health Inspectors. Accordingly, all types of food prepared, stored or exposed for sale in shops, bakehouses, canteens, factories and warehouses, require to be examined from time to time. Whenever such foodstuffs are judged to be unsound or unwholesome, voluntary surrender by the food trader precedes destruction of the affected food. It will be seen from the following table the nature and quantities of food dealt with in this manner :—

| | | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|----------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|------|
| Fresh Meat | ... | — | — | 1 | 9 |
| Canned Meats | ... | — | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| Bacon | ... .. | — | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Cheese | ... .. | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| Cereals | ... .. | — | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Dried Fruits, etc.... | | — | — | 3 | — |
| Sugar | ... .. | — | 10 | — | — |
| Butter | ... .. | — | — | 1 | 22 |
| Canned Fruit and Juices | ... .. | — | — | 1 | 12 |
| Canned Vegetables | | — | — | 1 | 11 |
| Egg Finnings | ... | 2 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | ... | — | — | — | 5 |
| Total... | | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 |

(b) Sampling and Testing of Food

The suitability of food for human consumption is concerned not only with its soundness and freedom from disease but also in respect of its quality. In order to determine whether the various articles of food and drugs which are sold for human consumption are, in fact, genuine in nature, substance and quality, regular sampling techniques are employed throughout the Borough. During the year, 134 samples were obtained, and of these, only 11 samples showed any deficiency or irregularity, and as these were of a minor nature, informal action only was required.

During the year, the results of ice cream samples tested at the Public Health Laboratory were a little less satisfactory than in recent years. Of the 26 samples purchased, 19 were found to be in Grade I, four in Grade II, two in Grade III, and one in Grade IV, when tested by the methylene blue reduction test for keeping quality. Accordingly, investigations were made and repeat samples taken to ensure compliance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, and during the year, 30 visits were undertaken to supervise the care of equipment, including its sterilisation, and also to enforce adequate pasteurisation, cooling and refrigeration of the commodity. During the course of the year, ice cream was sold by retail from 207 premises, and, in addition, three further premises continued to manufacture ice cream.

(c) Food Premises

The standard of construction and attention to hygiene in food premises was found to be very satisfactory during the course of the year from the 1,762 inspections of the 479 separate premises used for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food. The following table indicates the food premises within the Borough classified according to type of business :—

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES

| Type of Business | Number |
|---|--------|
| Grocers and provision dealers | 141 |
| Greengrocers and fruiterers | 41 |
| Fishmongers and game dealers... .. | 2 |
| Meat shops | 42 |
| Confectioners | 40 |
| Fish friers | 24 |
| Sugar confectionery, ice cream, etc. | 55 |
| Canteens, cafes, licensed premises | 116 |
| Others | 18 |
| TOTAL ... | 479 |

(e) Promotion of Food Hygiene

Once again it is possible to report the maintenance of a high standard of food hygiene in the preparation, storage and sale of food within the Borough, and with very few exceptions, full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was obtained. Maintenance and renewal of equipment and fittings was found to be satisfactory during the 1,762 visits and inspections of food premises. In the case of a grocery shop and two bakehouses, was there real cause for complaint that food handling practice and good housekeeping was not

being properly exercised. Three successful prosecutions were made and the Magistrates issued a strong warning of the likelihood of a daily penalty for any future offence at one bakehouse and shop.

During the year, 15 complaints were received of contamination or spoilage of food, and these included a paper ticket, carbonised grease and hessian fibre in bread, a beetle in a meat and potato pie, a wasp in a bilberry pie, mould on cake, bread, crumpets, apple pie and corned beef, bottles of milk containing a black substance and vegetable matter respectively, a cheese containing glass and milk powder contaminated with moth larvae. An investigation of these complaints revealed that all were justified, and in three cases, legal proceedings were instituted and resulted in convictions with the imposition of fines. In all other cases, serious warnings were issued, together with technical advice in certain instances, to the person responsible with a view to the prevention of a recurrence of the complaint.

(3) PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Measurement and Testing

The level of air pollution within the Borough is obtained from measurements taken at selected sites at daily and monthly intervals. The figures obtained daily give actual concentrations of both smoke and sulphur dioxide at the Town Hall, Talbot Road, and at the Research Laboratory, A.E.I. (Manchester) Ltd., Trafford Park. The smoke stains obtained by drawing the smoke-laden air through filter paper are assessed for obscuration by a reflectometer. The reflectance thus obtained is converted (in relation to the air passed) to microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre. The same sample of air after filtration is drawn through hydrogen peroxide and the resultant acid is titrated to determine the degree of acidity which is then transposed to give the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere also expressed in the same units, microgrammes per cubic metre. The continuous record of these daily concentrations over a period of five years has yielded valuable information and confirms the opinion of the experts that domestic smoke is responsible for three-quarters of the air pollution at mouth and nose level.

Reference to the table of daily measurements of smoke will illustrate the wide variation in the monthly mean figures between summer and winter, approximately six times as dense, whilst the highest level recorded, i.e. 1,368 shows how adverse weather (resulting in stable air conditions) can multiply the

pollution of the air to an unbearable degree near ground level. Man cannot control the weather to any appreciable extent but he can avoid visible pollution of the air he breathes. The cleanest day of the year, from the aspect of smoke pollution, was 25th August with a reading of 12 microgrammes, whilst the dirtiest day was 22nd January recording 1,368 microgrammes. In the interests of better health, there should be no respite in the onslaught against smoke until few days in the calendar exceed a reading of 100 microgrammes. This is one of the most needed reforms of urban society to-day and the Health Committee are to be commended on their enthusiasm to control domestic smoke throughout the Borough.

The estimates of air pollution obtained monthly relate to grit, dust and soot pollution and the relative activity of sulphur dioxide. A significant reduction in pollution by grit, dust and soot has been reported in previous years. This decrease has been maintained during 1964 and is most striking in Trafford Park where this kind of visible pollution has been reduced by 60 per cent. in ten years. The record of the relative activity of sulphur dioxide has shown fluctuations from the year 1955 with increasing and decreasing levels of pollution in alternate years. There has been an overall decrease in activity recorded over the period, and following the severe winter of 1962/63, an appreciable drop for the year ended 31st March, 1964, with a slight increase for the period under review.

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO2

Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre—1964

1. SITE ;—TOWN HALL, STRETFORD

| Month | SMOKE | | | SULPHUR DIOXIDE | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | Average | Highest | Lowest | Average | Highest | Lowest |
| January ... | 386 | 1,368 | 80 | 320 | 1,159 | 97 |
| February ... | 273 | 892 | 72 | 276 | 676 | 89 |
| March ... | 259 | 414 | 104 | 239 | 418 | 127 |
| April ... | 132 | 352 | 44 | 185 | 434 | 61 |
| May ... | 73 | 124 | 36 | 137 | 346 | 52 |
| June ... | 92 | 196 | 36 | 142 | 243 | 65 |
| July ... | 74 | 240 | 16 | 164 | 320 | 56 |
| August ... | 82 | 288 | 12 | 131 | 311 | 29 |
| September... | 125 | 504 | 40 | 167 | 393 | 61 |
| October ... | 287 | 884 | 44 | 288 | 452 | 58 |
| November... | 320 | 1,288 | 66 | 390 | 1,680 | 173 |
| December ... | 398 | 1,100 | 32 | 232 | 689 | 94 |

2. SITE ;—A.E.I. (Manchester) LTD., TRAFFORD PARK

| MONTH | SMOKE | | | SULPHUR DIOXIDE | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | Average | Highest | Lowest | Average | Highest | Lowest |
| January ... | 341 | 1,210 | 60 | 439 | 1,096 | 112 |
| February ... | 240 | 750 | 85 | 315 | 629 | 83 |
| March ... | 204 | 360 | 120 | 171 | 1,230 | 32 |
| April ... | 114 | 230 | 50 | 190 | 486 | 83 |
| May ... | 60 | 120 | 10 | 136 | 252 | 51 |
| June ... | 75 | 140 | 30 | 180 | 294 | 60 |
| July ... | 57 | 180 | 10 | 198 | 446 | 54 |
| August ... | 87 | 280 | 30 | 163 | 259 | 60 |
| September... | 120 | 340 | 30 | 163 | 340 | 54 |
| October ... | 254 | 670 | 30 | 262 | 532 | 89 |
| November... | 300 | 1,020 | 60 | 336 | 1,390 | 131 |
| December... | 372 | 960 | 40 | 373 | 858 | 66 |

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER

by Deposit Gauges
Tons per square mile per month
1964

| Site | Rain (ins.) | pH Value | Insoluble Matter | Soluble Matter | Total Solids |
|---|----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| A.E.I. Ltd., (West Works) TRAFFORD PARK : | | | | | |
| January | 0·99 | 4·1 | 17·83 | 6·71 | 24·54 |
| February | 0·87 | 3·8 | 13·75 | 6·66 | 20·41 |
| March | 3·19 | 3·8 | 26·44 | 8·75 | 35·19 |
| April | — | — | — | — | (a) |
| May | 2·64 | 4·0 | 21·02 | 8·75 | 29·77 |
| June | 1·97 | 3·9 | 10·88 | 7·93 | 18·81 |
| July | 2·88 | 3·8 | 16·98 | 10·91 | 27·89 |
| August | 3·03 | 3·7 | 20·67 | 9·63 | 30·30 |
| September | 1·81 | 4·1 | 18·87 | 9·62 | 28·49 |
| October | 3·43 | 6·44 | 15·86 | 13·06 | 28·92 |
| November | 2·29 | 4·2 | 36·51 | 12·42 | 48·93 |
| December | 4·41 | 4·0 | 14·89 | 11·26 | 26·15 |
| MONTHLY MEAN ... | | | | | 29·04 |

(a) = Bottle empty

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE
expressed as mgms. SO₃/day/100 cm² Batch A.Pb02
Monthly Results—1964

| MONTH | STATIONS | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Lostock Library | A.E.I. Ltd. Mosley Road | A.E.I. Ltd. West Works |
| January | 3·11 | 5·24 | 4·68 |
| February | 2·77 | 5·58 | 5·41 |
| March | 3·26 | 3·93 | 4·26 |
| April... .. | 2·66 | 4·74 | 3·56 |
| May | 1·30 | 6·01 | 3·29 |
| June | 1·19 | 4·85 | 4·47 |
| July | 0·86 | 6·26 | 4·90 |
| August | 0·97 | 4·00 | 3·46 |
| September | 1·21 | 5·87 | 4·14 |
| October | 2·37 | 5·03 | 5·14 |
| November | 3·76 | 9·16 | 5·99 |
| December | 3·54 | 8·17 | 5·18 |
| MONTHLY MEAN ... | 2·33 | 5·74 | 4·55 |

(b) Industrial Programme

Close attention was given during the year to industrial furnaces and steam raising plant, and it was found that the standard of plant maintenance was generally satisfactory and managements co-operating to a great degree in meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Three successful prosecutions were taken in respect of black smoke found to be emitted in excess of the limit laid down by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations and fines were imposed against the offending firms. Time-recorded smoke observations during the year numbered 373, whilst 204 visits to examine boiler plant were also made. In five cases, proposals were received to replace boiler plant and prior approval in accordance with Section 3 of the Act was given to four of these projects.

(c) Domestic Smoke Control

The year 1964 saw two new Smoke Control Orders confirmed, thereby extending the control of domestic smoke over a further 248 acres containing 1,498 dwellings. In addition, Smoke Control Area No. 7 was declared in November covering 147 acres and 1,110 dwellings.

The number of visits in connection with Smoke Control Areas totalled 5,363 during the year and much useful work

was done to promote clean air. There are many positive advantages in the new fuel position which should be emphasised. The room heaters for use with Sunbrite are twice as efficient as the open fire and will reduce fuel bills. Furthermore, they enable heat output to be closely regulated, and using a small amount of fuel, can be kept in overnight. Cleaner and safer town's gas is now being produced by the new methods and small gas manufacturing stations causing local pollution are being superseded. The more realistic grants will undoubtedly encourage the purchase of gas fires and electric storage heaters, both of which appliances give added convenience and really smokeless conditions. Lastly, the advantage of breathing clean air must be emphasised in relation to better health and the present enormous cost to the nation of permitting air pollution. The monetary savings alone which would arise from the abolition of visible pollution of the atmosphere are considerably greater than the expenditure required to effect a cure.

(4) HOUSING CONDITIONS

(a) Standard of Existing Property

The number of inhabited dwellings in the Borough at the end of 1964 totalled 18,752, and of these, the majority are soundly constructed and in a good state of repair. A proportion were erected more than 50 years ago but many were constructed between the world wars. Less than 10 per cent of all properties are substandard and lacking modern amenities and these lie generally in a sector along the eastern boundary with Manchester. Already two areas have been designated for redevelopment, and by the end of the year, 900 houses had been declared unfit and procedure had been commenced for their acquisition. Official representations are programmed to keep pace with redevelopment needs, and it is anticipated that a further 300 will be declared unfit during the coming year and a balance of upwards of 1,200 will be represented by the end of 1970.

All dwellings are provided with separate waterclosets but some 3,000 houses are not supplied with internal sanitary accommodation, and this last-mentioned amenity is being introduced slowly as more owners of property (particularly owner/occupiers) take advantage of standard grants. The number of houses without fixed baths, washbasins and complete hot water supply now stands at around 300 on account of demolition of unfit houses (where these facilities are not usually found) and owing to improvements being made by way of grant.

Unsatisfactory and even unwholesome conditions are encountered from time to time, especially in houses in multiple occupation. Overcrowding, lack of adequate amenities, depressed standards of management and entire lack of secondary means of escape in case of fire, combine to achieve an unhealthy environment where danger to life and limb is an ever-present risk. Much has been done during the year which has passed to check these tendencies by the strict application of standards agreed by Health Committee following the Memorandum on the subject issued in May, 1963. Thereby plans were laid for an attack on the worst features of multiple occupancy. The Council accepted the procedures laid down in relation to means of escape from fire, immediate Directions limiting numbers, Management Orders, and recommendations for acquisition of properties. Action so far has resulted in progressive improvements in some cases, demolition of one large house, surrender of lease where adverse reports and demands of this Department have made continued multi-occupancy unprofitable, and sale of certain large properties for orderly conversion to bed-sitters and self-contained flats. Six Management Orders and nine Directions on overcrowding were made during the year.

(b) Repairs to Dwellinghouse Property

Following informal action in many cases and service of formal notice in others, 329 houses were rendered fit for human habitation during the course of the year. Three hundred and eighteen informal notices and 93 formal notices were issued for this purpose. In 47 houses work was done in default. To achieve this result, 1909 visits of inspection or supervision were made.

(c) Clearance of Unfit Dwellings

Four clearance areas were declared during the year to deal with 332 unfit houses. One thousand and fifty-two individuals comprising 339 families, will be displaced as and when such unfit properties are acquired by the Council for demolition. Properties actually demolished during the year totalled 177, of which 159 were unfit for human habitation. During the present year, 329 houses were represented as unfit and details are given in the accompanying table :—

DWELLINGS REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

| Date | Area No. | Properties | Number | |
|----------|----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Dwellings | Occupants |
| 10.3.64 | 25 | 1-15 & 2-18, Alma Square 1-19 & 2-20, Albert Square 2-20, Queens Square 1-17 & 2-12, Bold Street 15-17 & 8-14, Cricket Street | 68 | 215 |
| 8.9.64 | 26 | 113-125 & 129-141 Cornbrook Street 4-22 & 26, Augustus Street 2-40, Clarence Street 1/3, 7, 9, 35-61, Clifford Street 1-17 & 2-18, Glenham Grove 1-39 & 34-48, Dudley Street 13-25 & 14-26, Grafton Street 1-19 & 2-14, Dudley Grove | | |
| 10.11.64 | 27 | 133-155, 169-177 & 130- 146, Tamworth Street 1-11, Augustus Street 42, Clarence Street 143-151, Cornbrook Street 179-187 & 150-160, Tamworth Street 1-17 (consec.) Trafalgar Square | 165 | 520 |
| 8.12.64 | 28 | 2-20, Leak Street 1-19 & 8-20, Harold Street 55-65, 85-91 & 16-50, Hadfield Street 2 Empress Street | 40 | 137 |
| | | | 56 | 180 |
| | | TOTALS | 329 | 1,052 |

Outside the boundaries of clearance areas, two individual unfit houses attracted statutory action, and were demolished.

(5) OTHER ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

(a) Amenities in Premises other than Dwellings

Inspections of shops and offices totalled 175 during the year and were aimed at the promotion of adequate amenities for workers in these non-industrial occupations. Throughout the country, there are more than 6,000,000 office and shop

workers, and it has long been felt that they are entitled on health grounds to the same protection as factory workers. The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into operation during 1964 and the duties fall partly on local authorities and partly on Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate. At the end of the year, 524 premises were registered, and during the 175 inspections, 390 contraventions of the Act were detected. Four non-fatal accidents were reported but only one called for investigation. In retail shops, attention was also given to closing hours, restriction of Sunday trading and employment of assistants, in accordance with the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 ; 360 visits were made for this purpose. Amenities in cinemas and public houses were found to be adequate during the 29 visits made to such premises.

Visits were also made on 69 occasions to the various schools within the Borough to check drainage and sanitary accommodation, yard surfaces and facilities for school meals. The standard of school premises is good throughout the Borough but the older, smaller schools do not compare with the post-war schools for planning and amenity.

Factories also call for the attention of your Inspectors. Where mechanical power is employed, 262 visits were made to check the adequacy of sanitary accommodation. Defects found and remedied totalled 43, but on no occasion during the year was it found necessary to report any aspect of welfare to Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories. Where mechanical power is not used, there is a wider range of inspection but fewer premises, and five of these were visited during 1964. Outwork was restricted to the making of wearing apparel and was conducted in 29 homes, to which 38 visits were paid to ensure adequate cleanliness and to prevent any possible spread of infection. Another factory includes premises registered for offensive trades, fat melting and gut scraping, which were carried out in accordance with bye-laws and merited renewal of consent for a further period of twelve months.

(b) Drainage

In built-up areas adequate drainage systems are a hygienic necessity and no effort is spared to ensure that new drains are properly laid and all existing drains are suitably maintained and repaired without delay. No new work or repair work may be covered over without sanction from this Department. The testing and examination of drains called for 1,183 visits and all work was carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspectors. Recourse had to be had to the service of statutory abatement notices in 35 instances where avoidance of delay was essential.

The Council is charged with the duty of clearing obstructions and repairing defects in combined drains and action was taken in relation to 96 blocks of property. Expenditure incurred in this way amounted to £950 13s. 11d. and this was apportioned between the owners of all properties deriving benefit from the particular length of combined drain.

(c) Rodent and Insect Pests

The control of rats, mice and insect pests was continued during the year with prompt and vigorous action. Many industrial and commerical premises are on contract with the Department for regular survey and treatment. Furthermore, all complaints are followed up immediately and appropriate action is taken to prevent the depredations of these pests. The number of inspections by the rodent control staff reached 2,039 for the 12 months, and these visits were reinforced by numerous checks in properties of all kinds by the Public Health Inspectorate. The work involved in dealing with surface infestations of rats and mice is classified in the following table :—

**RODENT CONTROL
SURFACE INFESTATION**

| Type of Property | Premises Treated | Number of Inspections |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Local Authority | 24 | 83 |
| Dwellinghouses | 200 | 616 |
| Agricultural Land | 1 | 22 |
| Industrial Premises | 141 | 1,318 |
| TOTALS | 366 | 2,039 |

Many householders have taken advantage of Warfarin packs supplied by the Department and shopkeepers appreciate the opportunity of controlling infestation themselves without the presence of Council staff to advertise the fact. Many infestations of mice have been successfully treated in this way, which otherwise might have been neglected with serious consequences in the form of food contamination and infection.

The rodent population in the public sewers is very small and control has been exercised by the normal twice yearly sewer maintenance treatments. In both March and September,

the scope of treatments was again extended and a new technique was introduced to facilitate a check on the amount of bait eaten at each manhole. This revealed a further area of infestation as the figures in the table below now indicate :—

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS

| | 1963 | | 1964 | |
|---|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | March | September | March | September |
| Total number of Manholes | 2,006 | 2,006 | 2,006 | 2,006 |
| Number of manholes baited | 156 | 144 | 189 | 143 |
| Number of manholes showing pre-bait take | 18 | 7 | 60 | 44 |
| Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take ... | 14 | 17 | 21 | 26 |

Household pests accounted for 107 infestations, of which 31 occurred in Council houses. Nine hundred and sixteen visits were made for the detection of vermin prior to reletting of Council accommodation.

(d) Public Safety

The licensing arrangements for stores of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixture were enforced during the year, and 110 visits were made for the purpose of testing underground tanks and securing repairs and renewals of associated equipment. Full compliance with conditions attached to licences and requirements for replenishing supplies from road tankers was achieved during the year and no serious defects were encountered. The income from licence fees amounted to £122 0s. 0d. in respect of 144 installations.

The seasonal sale of fireworks was again regulated by means of registration and every applicant was informed of the appropriate requirements of the Explosives Act, and the precautions to be taken.

Licences to ply for hire within the Borough were issued in respect of 16 regulation type taxis and all vehicles were checked at the Vehicle Testing Station, Longford Yard, for roadworthiness. Few unsatisfactory features were detected during these examinations and all repairs which were called for were executed promptly. Provision was made for the extra demand for taxis at the three sports grounds in the Borough by the issue of windscreen vouchers to proprietors

of taxi cabs licensed elsewhere than in Stretford to ply for hire at the taxi ranks associated with sports meetings, viz. County Cricket Ground, Manchester United Football Ground and White City Greyhound Racing Track.

(e) Public Mortuary

There were 109 occasions during the year when bodies were admitted to the Public Mortuary under the direction of the County Police. The certified causes of death are given in the following table :—

PUBLIC MORTUARY

| Cause of Death | | | | | Number of occasions when Mortuary used |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Natural Causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 |
| Murder :— | | | | | |
| Stab wounds | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Accidental Death :— | | | | | |
| Fractured skull | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Multiple injuries | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Misadventure :— | | | | | |
| Barbiturate poisoning | ... | | 1 | ... | |
| Shock and burns | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Carbon monoxide poisoning | | | 1 | ... | |
| Asphyxia | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Suicide :— | | | | | |
| Asphyxia | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Carbon monoxide poisoning | | | 1 | ... | |
| Barbiturate poisoning | ... | | 3 | ... | 6 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 109 |

(7) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

(a) Collection of House and Trade Refuse

For the eleventh year in succession, a regular weekly removal of house refuse was attained during 1964 based on the daily task system, which ensures that no arrears of work are left for the following day. Dustbins are emptied at the same time on the same day of the week and the regularity is only disturbed by the incidence of Bank Holidays. To meet this position, the collection teams work overtime on the Saturday following the Bank Holiday and the collection phasing is disturbed to the extent of one day, but during the year 52 collections are made, as the position is back to normal during the succeeding week.

Records kept by the Department in relation to the year ended 31st March, 1965 show that the contents of 1,092,998 standard dustbins, 3,967 bulk containers and 1,140 paper

sacks were collected during the year. This volume of work represents an overall average of 120 bins with an aggregate weight of two tons per man per day. In addition to the eight regular collection rounds, various oddments are collected upon request and householders are being encouraged to ask for this service in an endeavour to prevent dumping of discarded articles to the detriment of local amenities. Applications are being received at the rate of 30 to 40 per week. The total weight of refuse removed amounted to 19,802 tons. Replacement of defective dustbins at dwellinghouses during the year totalled 1,414 and continued the reduced level of renewals which reflects the longer life of the superior type of dustbin issued in recent years.

(b) Disposal of House Refuse

The method adopted for the disposal of refuse collected by the Department is that of controlled tipping, whereby land subject to flooding is being reclaimed south of Urmston Lane. More than ten years ago, the operations were mechanised and all trimming, levelling and consolidating of the heterogenous refuse is undertaken by means of a bulldozer and an hydraulic shovel. Half of the available acreage has been reclaimed during the past 16 years and conservation of the remaining capacity to make it last as long as possible is of paramount importance. To this end, the bays of house refuse, after trimming, are covered with inert material extracted from the older portions of the tip. The total input of material is thereby reduced and extra tipping space is made available.

(c) Transport

At the close of the year, the following machines were in service in the Cleansing Department :—

| Date Registered | Number | Make of Vehicle | Purchase Price £ |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1950 September | MTC 499 | Dennis Paxit | 1,995 |
| 1950 September | MTC 623 | Dennis Paxit | 1,995 |
| 1956 February | XTE 870 | Dennis Paxit | 2,300 |
| 1957 March | 105 BTE | Dennis Paxit II | 2,650 |
| 1958 March | 701 ETD | Dennis Paxit II | 2,750 |
| 1958 March | 956 ETE | Dennis Paxit II | 2,750 |
| 1958 May | 26 ETJ | Austin Omnivan | 648 |
| 1959 July | 480 KTC | Dennis Side Loader | 1,598 |
| 1959 September | 209 KTJ | Dennis Side Loader | 1,598 |
| 1959 September | OHL 436 | Austin Tipper | 989 |
| 1960 June | 29 NTJ | Dennis Paxit II | 2,955 |
| 1961 November | 544 WTF | Dennis Paxit III | 3,725 |
| 1962 July | 2919 TD | Ford Thames Trader | 1,147 |
| 1962 December | 2564 TE | Dennis Paxit III | 3,740 |
| 1964 June | FTF 896B | Dennis Paxit IIIA | 3,990 |
| 1955 | — | International Bull- dozer S/H | 450 |
| 1963 October | ATC 135A | Weatherill L61 Loading Shovel | 4,062 |

(d) Salvage

The following quantities of salvage were recovered and despatched from the Depot during the year :—

| Material | Weight | | | Income | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|------|--------|----|----|
| | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | £ | s. | d. |
| Kitchen Waste ... | 210 | 9 | 0 | 847 | 0 | 6 |
| Mixed Waste Paper ... | 124 | 12 | 3 | 975 | 5 | 5 |
| Newsprint ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fibre Board ... | 59 | 0 | 2 | 568 | 2 | 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 394 | 2 | 1 | 2,390 | 8 | 7 |

(e) Establishment of Cleansing Department

Whereas the turnover of labour during 1963 was the lowest for ten years, there was a marked change in the position during 1964 when the turnover more than doubled. During the year, 41 new men were engaged to fill vacancies and were mainly young men who have settled down well. There still remains a good number of loyal workers on the payroll as the following analysis of age groups will show :—

| | 1963 | 1964 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|
| Men aged over 50 years ... | 41 % | 37 % |
| Men aged between 40 and 50 years | 20 % | 22 % |
| Men aged under 40 years... | 39 % | 40 % |

There was an increase in sickness during the year, and a total of 1,040 man days lost through sickness and absenteeism is apportioned in the following tables between the type of employment and the cause of absence. It is interesting to observe that entitlement to annual holidays only accounted for 765 man days for the whole year as against 1,040 man days lost through sickness and absenteeism.

RECORD OF SICKNESS AND ABSENTEEISM

| | MAN/DAYS LOST | | PROPORTION | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| EMPLOYMENT :— | | | | |
| Refuse Collection ... | 933 | 974 | 6·7% | 7·0% |
| Refuse Disposal ... | 2 | 18 | 0·4% | 2·3% |
| Salvage | 24 | 34 | 2·0% | 2·5% |
| Motor Repairs ... | — | — | — | — |
| Disinfestation ... | 6 | 14 | 2·0% | 5·0% |
| TOTAL..... | 965 | 1,040 | | |

| | MAN/DAYS LOST | | PROPORTION | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1963 | 1964 |
| CAUSE OF ABSENCE :— | | | | |
| Accidents | 149 | 63 | 15·5% | 6·0% |
| Influenza | 152 | 96 | 15·7% | 9·25% |
| Respiratory Diseases | 206 | 308 | 21·3% | 29·75% |
| Other Ailments ... | 348 | 396 | 36·0% | 38·0% |
| Unknown | 110 | 177 | 11·5% | 17·0% |
| TOTAL..... | 965 | 1,040 | 100% | 100% |

(8) STAFF

It is gratifying to report that despite staff shortages elsewhere, the staffing position in the Department has been satisfactory over a long period of years. Two Public Health Inspectors resigned during the year to take up appointments elsewhere, but the vacancies were subsequently filled with very suitable officers. Two newly established posts of Housing Inspector were filled following advertisement, but one of these

officers left the service of the Council within a few months of appointment. At the time of preparation of this report, the staffing position is causing some concern, but the staff is tackling enthusiastically all the duties entrusted to them, including new responsibilities laid upon the Council by new and amended legislation. Two vacancies exist at the time of writing and it is anticipated that these will be filled and a second pupil will be appointed.